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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 n.P. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions, Nos. 453 to 456, 458 to 460, 462 to 464 and 466 to 468	2529—66
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 461, 465 and 469 to 494	2566—82
Correction to Answer	2582
Unstarred Questions Nos. 706 to 803	2583—2640
Motion for adjournment—	
Alleged failure to increase sugarcane prices	2641—44
Papers laid on the Table	2644—46
Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirty-second Report	2646-47
Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill	2647—2713
Clause 4 and the Schedule	2675—2713
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava	2651—54
Shri A. K. Sen	2654—56
Shri Ranga	2656—58
Shri Dasappa	2682-83
Shri Hem Raj	2683—85
Shri Morarka	2685—93
Shri Barman	2693-94
Shri Narayanankutty Menon	2695—2704
Shri Tangamani	2704—06
Ch. Ranbir Singh	2706—10
Shri D. C. Sharma	2710—[illegible]
Discussion *re* late running of trains	2713—[illegible]
Pandit D. N. Tiwary	2713—26
Shri Feroze Gandhi	2726—39
Shri A. K. Gopalan	2739—47
Shri Assar	2747—54
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur	2754—59
Shri Hem Barua	2759—64
Shri Shahnawaz Khan	2764—80
Daily Digest	2781—88

*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 2nd December, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Natural Gas in Assam

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*453. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1570 on the 24th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any further assessment of potential reserves of natural gas in the area of recently formed Oil India (Private) Ltd. has been made;

(b) if so, the estimated reserve; and

(c) whether any decision has since been taken regarding its utilisation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any efforts are being made for assessing the possibilities as they are being made in the case of other States where drilling and other things are going on?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The question is not clear. I would like to know what type of assessment the hon. Member is referring to.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some kind of assessments is being made so far as Jwalamukhi and other areas are concerned, where drilling is going on. May I know if any assessment is being made so far as this area is concerned.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Probably the hon. Member is asking what will be the production of crude oil and gas. If that is the question, the production of crude oil will be nearly about 2·5 million with the possibility of 32 to 35 cft. of natural gas per day.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: In regard to part (c) of the question, may I know how long the expert's study will go on? The Assam Industries Minister was informed in the first week of October that decision will be taken after studying the Reports from Italy and Japan. May I know the number of consultants appointed for this purpose and the number of reports so far received and the total amount of fee payable to the consultants?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): May I make the position clear? Immediately after the Assam Oil Company gave us their technical assessment of the quantity of gas which will be available to us from the time the oil is exploited, we made enquiries from Italy and one or two other countries. The Assam Government also made some enquiries from Japan, and they got some report as to what could be done regarding this gas. As soon as we got some reports from Italians we made further enquiries and those enquiries have not yet been answered by the Italian

consultants We were expecting that the report might come to us in the middle of last month But so far it has not come As soon as we get full assessment from the Italians and also the Japanese, we will compare the whole thing and take a decision regarding the utilisation of this gas from the point of view of one or two industries or more

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know the necessity of appointing foreign consultants in regard to utilisation when it could be done by a technical committee?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We do require foreign consultants, because we have not got that experience of utilisation of natural gas in its various aspects There are many industries which could be established with natural gas So, its economics has to be investigated and the latest method of exploitation studied Therefore it is highly necessary that we consult the latest experience available in this connection

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what time it is expected that the Government will take a decision so far as utilisation is concerned, because that is very important?

Shri K. D. Malaviya We are very anxious to come to some sort of decision very soon, because we will have to exploit this gas at the time the crude oil starts being produced for the refinery in 1961 If we are not ready with any scheme by that time then the gas will have to be burnt because oil will have to be exploited Therefore, Government are themselves very keen on taking some sort of decision so that we might start exploiting gas very soon

Shri Jaipal Singh: Since petroleum is completely a Central subject how is it that the State of Assam has been making enquiries about its utilisation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We should not object to Assam Government making some sort of enquiries and trying to help us

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the report prepared by the Japanese experts has been submitted to the Union Government by the Assam Government? If so, may I also know whether the report to be prepared by the Italian expert that is commissioned by us will be given to the Assam Government? May I also know the electric power in terms of kilowatt that might be likely to be available from this gas as also the anticipated earning of foreign exchange?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot give any idea of the details wanted by my hon friend with regard to the amount of power that is to be generated and the amount of saving that could be effected in generation of electricity unless we are conclusively of the opinion as to what has to be done Now we have got some advice from the Japanese consultants We are waiting for detailed advice from Italians As soon as we get it, we will be able to decide whether any power generation should be taken up as a beginning or a fertilizer plant can also be taken up along with power generation in Assam We have got two schemes for the future—one for generation of power and another for manufacture of fertilizer from natural gas

Shri Naravanankutty Menon: It was stated sometime back that the Government of Assam has sent a delegation to the foreign countries as far as this particular project is concerned May I know the scope of the delegation in the development of this particular project and whether there is any coordination between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Government of Assam as far as arrangements for foreign assistance for this project are concerned?

Shri K D. Malaviya: The Government of India are fully responsible for initiating or sponsoring any scheme in connection with oil and natural gas and the Oil India Limited, which is expected to produce crude oil We

have invited the Assam Government to represent along with us in the board of directors, on which we are a minority partner Otherwise, we are fully responsible for sponsoring and shaping this industry in the public sector

Shri Jaipal Singh: If the assessment of production is only 2½ million gallons of crude petroleum how can this new refinery be kept going for more than a few years?

Shri K. D. Malaviya 2½ million gallons of crude oil per annum is anticipated

Shri Jaipal Singh: Per annum? He did not say that first

National Museum of India

*454. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up National Museum of India as an autonomous body, and

(b) if so at what stage is this proposal?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir). (a) and (b) Yes Sir, but the stage for the setting up of an autonomous body has not yet been reached

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether this board will have any control on other museums in India?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No, sir, It is the board for the National Museum, Delhi

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the exact proposal which is under consideration?

Shri Humayun Kabir. The question is not very specific If the hon Member wants to know about the nature of the museum in Delhi, it will be a multi-purpose national museum and it will be under a board which will be set up for Delhi

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know what expenditure will be involved in this connection? Is it going to be more than what we are spending today when there is no autonomous body?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We will certainly be spending far more than we are spending today because at present we are spending very little on the National Museum

श्री भक्त दर्शन मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि यह कहा तक सत्य है कि इस नेशनल म्यूजियम के लिए हमारे देश में कोई विशेषज्ञ नहीं मिल रहा है और बाहर से ऐसा विशेषज्ञ मगाने की जरूरत पड़ी है कि जो डाइरेक्टर का पद सभाल सके ?

श्री हुमायूं कबीर खयाल यह है कि जो पहले डाइरेक्टर होंगे वह बाहर के कोई विशेषज्ञ होंगे ।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that this National Museum is not likely to be a commercial proposition at all, where is the justification for having a separate authority to manage it instead of managing it directly through the Government?

Shri Humayun Kabir: When the Committee was appointed under Sir Maurice Gwyer in 1946, that Committee went into all aspects of the question and it advised that as in the case of national museums elsewhere, the best results may be expected if there is an autonomous body which is in charge of the affairs of the National Museum

Shri Wodeyar. May I know whether the setting up of the National Museum is on the model of the famous museums of Italy, England and America? If so, what is the nature and names of those museums?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We certainly wish to profit by the experience of

countries elsewhere. This will be a multi-purpose National Museum which will try to represent all aspects of Indian life and culture and also give the visitor there some idea of culture and civilisation elsewhere.

Foreign Classics

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*455. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Publishers' co-operation has been invited for the publication of Foreign Classics and Biology series;

(b) if so, the nature of co-operation invited;

(c) whether the books to be published have been selected; and

(d) if so, the procedure adopted for the selection of books?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The selected publisher is to publish the specified books with a subsidy from the Central Government and under conditions laid by them.

(c) The manuscripts of the books to be selected have not yet been approved.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Subodh Hansda: How many books have been selected? May I know whether the printing of these books has been undertaken and if so in what languages?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It has not been done so far.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the books of individual authors, who have published the books themselves, will be considered?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Anybody can submit a book.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो विदेशी क्लासिक्स का चयन किया जायेगा, वे केवल उन्हीं भाषाओं में जिनमें वे पुस्तकें मूल रूप में लिखी गयी हैं प्रकाशित की जायेंगी, या भारतीय भाषाओं में भी उनके प्रकाशित किये जाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : हिन्दी में ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any committee will be appointed to make selections or whether that would be done by the Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That machinery has not been set up. I can inform the House only after the machinery has been set up.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if these books could be published in the regional languages of the country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If there is a request from the other parts of the country we shall be glad if they are published in the regional languages also.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it that the Sahitya Akadami is doing this particular work and if so, what is the necessity of duplication of the work by Government also entering the field?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as I am aware the Sahitya Akadami is not doing anything to publish children's literature.

Indian Students Abroad

*456. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of Indian students abroad in U.K., U.S.A., Germany and U.S.S.R.;

(b) how many are financially assisted by Government;

(c) what is the amount of foreign exchange involved; and

(d) how many students are taking courses which are available in this country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement giving the available information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) According to the latest available information the number of Indian students studying and/or receiving training in U.K., U.S.A., Germany and U.S.S.R., as on 1-1-1958 is 3,850, 3,010, 1,129 and 113 respectively

(b) and (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when available

(d) The students proceeding abroad under the various schemes of the Government of India are selected for higher studies/training only in such subjects in which adequate facilities are not available in the country Precise information is not available in respect of private students

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In this statement it is stated that there is no information readily available regarding parts (b) and (c) Do I understand that Government keeps no record of the assistance which it gives? Regarding the foreign exchange, do they get no returns? How is it that the information is to be collected now?

Shri Ranga: What?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to know whether the Government keep no record of the financial assistance which they give and of the foreign exchange that they spend and whether they get no returns.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Regarding parts (b) and (c) I have said that the requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when available. The information was not readily available with the Government. The necessary information will be collected and then placed on the Table.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: From the statement it appears that about 8,000 students are studying in various European countries. If we allow Rs 500/- per month for each of them it comes to Rs 4 crores a year. May I know whether under the present circumstances when we require foreign exchange for the Plan and for other very important items the Government is considering to have arrangements made for special studies in the country even engaging foreign professors if necessary?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Ordinarily the policy of the Government in this matter is that we do not encourage students to go abroad if the available facilities exist in this country. At the same time we are developing our scientific and technological institutions and we do need personnel to be trained It is also true that the requisite facilities do not exist in this country But I would like to assure the hon Member that every effort is being made to discourage those students from going abroad who can benefit by studying here

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that nearly 25 per cent of the students after having higher education there do not return because they have not got any attractive service here?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the exact percentage, but it is quite true that some of the students who go abroad like to stay there as long as they can

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Financial assistance is given to some of the students. May I know whether those students who are financially assisted by the Government have given any undertaking that they would serve the

Government after completion of their education in foreign countries?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are various schemes and under some of the schemes some kind of undertaking has to be given.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What are the main criteria for the selection of these candidates? When undertakings are taken, may I know whether those persons from whom an undertaking has been taken have come back and served the Government or they are also allowed to remain outside?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are various schemes under which students are going abroad. If the hon. Member would give notice of a specific question in this regard I shall be very glad to supply the information.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the Government is contemplating the idea of converting these into loan scholarships so that when they begin to earn Government can realise the amount and turn it over for more and more students?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not know how far this question arises out of the present question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: In view of the fact that there is a serious screening when students are permitted to go abroad since it involves foreign exchange, I want to know how with regard to parts (b) and (c) the information is not readily available according to the hon. Minister.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The information had to be collected from various Ministries. As soon as that information is available it will be placed on the Table. Students who go abroad are sponsored by various agencies and not by the Education Ministry alone.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You can have it from the Reserve Bank.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That information had to be collected. It is not readily available with the Ministry.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Only one agency does it, i.e., the Reserve Bank of India. How are the Ministries concerned?

Mr. Speaker: Even to write to the Reserve Bank of India requires time. Possibly, they are taking time to collect it. Now as he says he will place it on the Table of the House when the information is available.

Evidently, what hon. Members want is that inasmuch as the hon. Minister is in charge of the Education Ministry let the Education Ministry have the list—whichever person goes to a foreign country as a student and from whichever Ministry from time to time—so that the Minister will be able to give an idea to the House as to what amount is spent quarterly, half-yearly and annually. That is exactly what is behind the question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: In future there should be a statement by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, that will be done hereafter.

Shri Ranga: I want to ask a question. In view of the great shortage of educational facilities in our country in a large portion of the higher cadres of education, why is it that Government wishes to discourage such of the students as are willing to scrap up funds to go abroad, are keen to have higher education, come back and serve our country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If the educational facilities are available in this country, when we are so short of foreign exchange naturally we would like the students to stay here and take advantage of the facilities that are available here.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the non-sponsored students who go on their own to UK and some of whom do not have the requisite qualification fail to make the grade and thereby waste our foreign exchange? If so,

what steps have Government taken to stop this menace to our foreign exchange?

Mr. Speaker: First I will call Shri Tangamani.

Shri Hem Barua: What happened to my question? The Minister has not yet answered my question

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have not been able to follow the question

Shri Tangamani: May I know, out of 8000 students who are in foreign countries, whether some of them are pursuing courses which are available in India and, if so, whether the number of such students who are pursuing such courses can be given?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have with me a break-up of some of the figures In U S A, for example, 381 are pursuing Arts courses, 415 Science courses, Engineering and technology 834, Medicine 123, Agriculture 174 and other subjects 721 In the U S S R, Arts 3, Science 3, Engineering and technology 2, Agriculture 1 and Languages 4 In the U K on a rough estimate, there were 15 per cent in Medicine, 55 per cent in Engineering and technology, 20 per cent in Applied and pure science, 10 per cent in Humanities, Teachers' training and Law

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is the hon Minister aware that a large number of students who fail to secure admission in Technical colleges, Engineering, Medicine, etc, are seeking to go abroad because they could not qualify and the Government of India are supporting such cases?

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to scholarship students.

Shri Thirumala Rao: That involves foreign exchange

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid this question does not arise out of the main question.

Mr. Speaker: The main question relates to scholarship students.

Shri Thirumala Rao: This is about foreign exchange Young men who are not qualified are seeking to go abroad because they could not secure admission.

Mr. Speaker: This question relates only to scholarship students Now he speaks about all students going abroad The hon Member wants to know why persons are sent for Arts course and not crafts

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is the hon Minister aware that a large number of young men from India who are in their teens are found in England?

Dr K. L. Shrimali: I have already indicated the general policy that has been adopted and considering the difficult foreign exchange position, I would get that matter examined once again

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It has been stated that precise information is not available in respect of private students May I know if the Government have any policy in respect of private students? May I know what is the agency which gets all these applications, whether there is any co-ordination even between the two artificially divided wings of the Education Ministry and the Finance Ministry, and what is the agency which vets these applications and whether there is any policy in respect of it?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as private students are concerned, the Universities screen the applications and then they forward them to the institutions concerned

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if at the governmental level there is no co-ordination whatsoever between the Finance Ministry and two wings of the Education Ministry?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not know how the hon Member has made this inference

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: want to know .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are all speaking in English. The hon. Minister said just now that the Universities make these recommendations. The intermediate link has not been filled. The hon. Member wants to know whether straightaway on the recommendation of the University the students are sent abroad or, from the various Universities information comes to the Centre, to the Education Ministry or any agency is set up by them which vets or they merely go on the recommendation of the Universities.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say, Sir, that in certain categories they are allowed to go out for study? Those categories are fixed between the Education Ministry and the Finance Ministry. The Reserve Bank is informed about it. The Reserve Bank vets these cases and the people are allowed to go. There is complete co-ordination between the Education Ministry and the Finance Ministry. There is no question of want of co-ordination.

Shri Ranga: Is it not also a fact that in addition to the screening done by our own Universities, the foreign Universities also are expected first of all to look into these applications and it is only when a seat is offered to the student that permission is being given by the Government at present?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Naturally; how can permission be given unless admission is secured?

Shri Jadhav: May I know. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Next question. I have allowed a number of questions.

University Teachers

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*458. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 3731 on the 9th May, 1958 and state:

(a) when a decision is likely to be taken on the Report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the qualifications of different categories of teachers in Indian Universities;

(b) whether reactions from different Universities to such qualifications being laid down have been received; and

(c) if so, the important points of such reactions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The matter of laying down qualifications necessary for teachers to be recruited to Universities is being placed before the University Grants Commission at its next meeting to be held on the 3rd December, 1958.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement giving requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 96].

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that some of the Universities are not in favour of prescribing any minimum qualifications by the Commission for teachers of the Universities. I would like to know what is the reaction of the University Grants Commission in this respect?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The University Grants Commission has still to consider that matter.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know, when the University Grants Commission takes a decision, whether the decision will be binding on all the Universities or they will be free to do otherwise?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The policy that the University Grants Commission has so far followed is that of persuasion and not coercion, and that policy has succeeded so far. There is no reason why they should change this.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether, before the University Grants Commission considers the reactions from the various Universities on the

3rd, the reactions of the Universities which are not mentioned here like Madras, Calcutta, Banaras and Agra also will be awaited?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: They have written to all the Universities. It is for the Universities to send their suggestions to the University Grants Commission.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. I can't call all hon. Members on all questions.

Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki

*459. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report submitted regarding some irregularities in local purchases at the Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki (Allahabad) has been considered;

(b) if so, what action has been taken against those responsible; and

(c) the amount involved?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The Court of Inquiry had originally concluded its investigation on the 9th September, 1958. Subsequently, however, Headquarters Eastern Command on scrutiny of its proceedings, ordered the recording of further evidence. The Court therefore re-assembled and completed its investigation on the 9th November 1958. The proceedings are at present under scrutiny by Headquarters Eastern Command.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Part (b) of the question relates to the action taken and part (c) relates to the amount involved. May I know whether it is a fact that the Officer Commandant of this particular Depot in whose regime these irregularities took place was transferred to Agra and what was the reason for the transfer before the completion of the enquiry?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The report was submitted as already given in the answer on the 9th September and fresh evidence was called for. The transfer was thought advisable because he is the man who was there when these transactions took place. We thought it better to transfer him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Rs. 14 lakhs is involved in these local purhases?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The enquiry arises out of certain observations made by the Controller of Defence Accounts when certain bills were before him. I understand that the value of the bills placed before him is Rs. 79,000. The enquiry is consequent on the observations made regarding the observance or otherwise of the rules relating to local purchases.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Officer Commandant of a particular Ordnance Depot is solely responsible for the purchase of locally purchased things and if so, whether action is being taken against the particular officer?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The question of deciding what action should be taken will arise only after the report has been thoroughly gone into. As regards the first part of the question, it is true that certain powers of local purchase are given to the Commandants because, in the very circumstances of the case, when emergency arises, local purchases have to be made.

West German Government Scholarships

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*460. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a substantial number of scholarships out

of 100 scholarships offered by the West German Government (Hamburg Chamber of Commerce) for practical training of Indian Nationals in West German Industries have remained unutilised till September, 1958;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to utilise them?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). 99 candidates were selected but out of these 21 dropped out and steps are being taken to make new selections. The main reason for the non-utilisation of the full quota was the lack of suitable candidates in some of the special fields who satisfied the two conditions of sponsorship and employment.

(c) Necessary steps are being taken to utilise all scholarships that we accept in future by throwing them open also to persons who are not employed but have the necessary qualifications.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the cause of not getting suitable persons was the lack of publicity given in all the States?

Dr. M. M. Das: We do not accept what the hon. Member has said. Press notes have been issued, the State Governments have been informed; other industries and technical institutions and the different departments of the Government of India have also been informed.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the number of persons who applied from industry and from the universities, and the number who were selected from both these?

Dr. M. M. Das: The total number of applications that we received for about 100 scholarships offered by the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce was 344. Out of this, as I have said in my original reply, 99 candidates were selected, but 21 candidates backed out. The present position is that out of these 100 scholarships, 67 candidates have already gone to Germany and are under training. Eleven candidates have been selected and they are awaiting their placement in German industries. As soon as we receive information of their placement from the German Government, they will sail for Germany. The 22 remaining candidates are to be selected. We think that by next February we will be able to complete the selection and the candidates will sail for Germany.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether there is any condition imposed by the German Government for awarding these scholarships?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is no condition imposed by the German Government except that the candidates will be properly qualified, so that they may avail themselves of the opportunities offered by the German Government.

Shri Daljit Singh: What is the amount of scholarship offered by West Germany?

Dr. M. M. Das: 300 D.M. per month.

Shri Jaipal Singh *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: On every question we are spending so much time. There are a number of questions here.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I wanted to ask a material question. If I remember aright, Germany offered these 100 scholarships when our Prime Minister visited West Germany two years ago. I think it was in 1956. How is it that it has taken two years to process this?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The main reason is that a decision was taken ten years ago that nobody should be sent out unless there is a guarantee of employment on return, and therefore, till now the condition for the award of scholarship has been that the person must be sponsored by some employing

authority which also gives a guarantee that on return the person will be employed. Because of that reason, the number of applicants has always been smaller. Recently we have taken a decision that if there are suitable candidates offering, they will be considered even if they are not sponsored.

Shri Panigrahi: What were the special qualifications needed for which suitable candidates were not available in India?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have just now explained the two conditions that they must have the necessary academic and technical qualifications; they must be in employment and there must be a guarantee of employment on their return. These were the conditions which were imposed because at that time Parliament—it was not Parliament, but the Constituent Assembly—had insisted that nobody should go abroad unless there was a guarantee of employment on return.

Shri Damani: What is the procedure being followed by the Government in awarding these foreign Government scholarships?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The procedure is a very rigorous process of selection.

India Office Library

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*462. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no reply has yet been received from the United Kingdom Government to the Government of India's note on the India Office Library which was sent in February, 1956;

(b) the progress so far made in the negotiations for the return of the India Office Library; and

(c) the further action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We are awaiting a reply from the United Kingdom Government.

(c) Further action will be considered in the light of the reply from the United Kingdom Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when the last communication was addressed to the U.K. Government and what was the nature of that communication?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We sent a formal note in February, 1956 and after that the High Commissioner has been reminding the Commonwealth Relations Office, London to expedite a reply, but we have not been entering into any formal communications, and I would request the hon. Members not to press us to do so, for it would not be in the national interests.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री स्वर्गीय मौलाना आजाद ने तीन वर्ष पूर्व यह उत्तर दिया था कि इस लाइब्रेरी को उपलब्ध करने के लिए कारंवाई की जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तीन वर्षों से अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कारंवाई नहीं हो सकी, इसका क्या कारण है और साथ-साथ यह भी जानना जरूरी है कि पाकिस्तान ने जो क्लेम इस लाइब्रेरी पर किया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार का क्या रुख है ?

श्री हुमायूं कबीर : यह मामला बहुत ही पेचीदा है और मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा

कि आप इस बारे में ज्यादा जोर मत डालें ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Agadi. Absent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This side may also be called.

Mr. Speaker: That side is always taken note of. I am more inclined to the left than to the right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that it is a delicate one.

Shri Tangamani: In reply to a similar question six months ago, an identical reply was given. May I know why, if it is in the national interest as pointed out by the hon. Minister, this particular question was admitted at all?

Shri Humayun Kabir: How can I answer that question?

Shri Tangamani: Another question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No. Whenever there are a number of hon. Members tabling a question, I will give only one opportunity—except to the first hon Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if it is the intention of the Government to conduct these negotiations at a ministerial level and if so when will that happen?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have been conducting negotiations, and it is our intention to continue the negotiations till the library is obtained.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस क्वेश्चन पर ज्यादा पूछना ठीक नहीं होगा । परन्तु मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि लगभग पौने तीन वर्ष हो चुके हैं जबकि हमने चिट्ठी लिखी थी और इन पौने तीन वर्षों के दौरान में क्या हुआ है । मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या हम आशा करें कि यह लाइब्रेरी हमको मिलेगी या इसके मिलने की कोई आशा नहीं है ?

श्री हुमायूं कबीर : तीन वर्ष नहीं बल्कि इस मामले को चलते ग्यारह वर्ष से ज्यादा हो चुके हैं और इसके बारे में हमें उम्मीद है । हम इस मामले को नहीं छोड़ेंगे जब तक यह लाइब्रेरी हमको नहीं मिल जाएगी ।

Additional Secretaries

***463. Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a general decision was taken sometime back by Government to discontinue the practice of appointng Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries in the various Ministries of the Union Government;

(b) what is the precise difference in the nature of work and duties of the Additional Secretaries and the Joint Secretaries; and

(c) what is the difference in the pay scales of the Additional Secretaries and the Joint Secretaries?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) The duties attached to the post of an Additional Secretary are more onerous and carry heavier responsibilities than those attached to the post of a Joint Secretary.

(c) Additional Secretary: Rs. 3,500 p.m. for an ICS Officer;

Joint Secretary: Rs. 3,000 p.m. for a similar officer; Rs. 2,250 for others.

Shri V. C. Shukla: What is the basis or the criterion on which Joint Secretaries are promoted as Additional Secretaries?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Joint Secretaries who are considered to be competent for co-ordinating the work of the Joint Secretary and to whom a larger measure of delegation can be made are selected for such posts.

Shri V. C. Shukla: May I know if seniority is also taken into consideration while promoting Joint Secretaries to the posts of Additional Secretaries?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes, it is one of the factors to be taken into consideration.

Shri Ansar Harvani: When Joint Secretaries from the ICS and Joint Secretaries from the non-ICS perform the same duties and functions, why is there disparity in the salaries of both?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Because the salaries of ICS officers are protected under the Constitution, and in order to effect economy, the salaries of non-ICS officers of similar posts have been fixed at a lower scale.

Shri Tyagi: May I know the present number of Joint Secretaries in the Government of India and the total number previous to the passing of the Constitution?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The present number is 88. The number before partition was, I think, not more than 25, but I have not got the exact figure before me.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether there are any rules for promotion from Joint Secretaryship to Additional Secretaryship?

Pandit G. B. Pant: There are no detailed rules, but there are certain considerations which are kept in view when such promotions are made.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: May I know the other aspects that are taken into consideration, apart from seniority, for promotion from Joint Secretary to Additional Secretary?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Competence, relative brilliance and capacity to coordinate and to perform responsible duties in an efficient way.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary to pursue this matter? The answer is there.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know the difference in status between a full-fledged Secretary and an Additional Secretary, and also the authority he wields in the department?

Pandit G. B. Pant: A full-fledged Secretary is expected also to take interest in the work of the Additional Secretary, but the Additional Secretary enjoys greater freedom than the Joint Secretary.

Shri V. C. Shukla: Is it a fact that a senior ICS officer of the Government of India has resigned from his post as a protest against some recent promotions of Joint Secretaries into Additional Secretaries, and if so, what are the facts of the case?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not exactly know, but if he has done so, he has set a bad precedent; it is against the conventions of the service.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to get a little clarification because the information given by the hon. Minister is not consistent with the published information. The Home Minister stated that the number of Joint Secretaries at present is about 88 or 82, while it was reported that in 1956, the number of permanent Joint Secretaries was 45, and that of the temporary Joint Secretaries was 97. Do I understand that these figures in the Library have been wrongly reported, or there has been a reduction of about 50 Joint Secretaries?

Mr. Speaker: 45 plus 97 comes to 142.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: 45 permanent and 97 temporary Joint Secretaries.

Pandit G. B. Pant: My own information is that the numbea is 88.

Mr. Speaker: Both together?

Shri Tyagi: Others may be honorary.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is 88 for the year 1958-59.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Does it refer to permanent people or to both permanent and temporary people?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I cannot tell him exactly. If the hon. Member wants any further information, I shall let him know. My brief says it is 88.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Jadhav: I want one more clarification. The number of Joint Secretaries has been stated to be 88 While the Joint Secretaries are promoted as Additional Secretaries, there is a greater number of them

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from one question to another. I have proceeded to the next question already.

Rural Education Committee

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*464. { **Shri R. C Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Rural Education Committee has been formed with representatives of various Ministries;

(b) if so, what are the objectives of forming such a Committee; and

(c) whether it has started its work and whether any report has been submitted by it to the Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) To examine the objectives of Janata Colleges, Rural Institutes, Manjari Schools and Basic Agricultural Schools, and to recommend measures for their improvement.

(c) The Committee has almost completed its work and expects to submit a report to the Government shortly.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the strength of the committee, and the Ministries which are included in the committee?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The constitution of the committee is as follows. There is a chairman, and there are three members and one secretary. The Ministries that are concerned are the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Ministry of Community Development, and the Ministry of Education.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know what has happened to the institutions which the committee has visited, and whether any suggestion for modification of the programme in the institutions has been made?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the list of the institutions which were visited by the committee, but the committee did visit some of these institutions.

Mr. Speaker: Is not the report placed on the Table of the House?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, it is; but the report has not been submitted to Government so far.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether the committee members consulted persons working in educational institutions in rural areas before they submitted their report?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Most of these institutions are situated in rural areas, and the State Departments of Education, Directors of Public Instruction and Directors of Agriculture were informed of the formation of this committee and its terms of reference; and their co-operation was invited.

Shri P. R. Patel: I wanted to know whether persons working in the educational institutions situated in the rural areas were consulted.

Mr. Speaker: That was what he said.

Shri P. R. Patel: He only referred to Directors and others.

Mr. Speaker: Rural areas have been consulted, not the lands or the buildings, but the men there.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know why the representatives of the State Governments and educationists in the country were not included in this committee?

Dr. K. L Shrimali: Most of these institutions were sponsored either by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture or the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Community Development and, therefore, in order to bring about co-ordination, all the three Ministries decided to look into this matter *Therefore, the representation of the* State Governments was not necessary

World Bank Report on Indian Economy

*466 { **Shri Bimal Ghose:** / **Shri Bahadur Singh:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** / **Shri Morarka:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a World Bank team has recently submitted a report on the Second Five Year Plan and also on economic conditions generally, and

(b) if so, whether Government will place a copy of the same on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R Bhagat): (a) The World Bank team did not submit any report to the Government of India they submitted such a report to the Bank

(b) No, Sir As the report is a restricted and confidential document of the Bank which has specifically requested the Government to treat it as such, it will not be appropriate for Government to circulate it.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Was the report submitted to the Reserve Bank of India or to the World Bank?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: To the World Bank.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Was no copy received by the Government of India?

Shri B R. Bhagat: No, not directly We have our Executive Director on the Bank, and by virtue of his position as an Executive Director on the Bank, he got it, and whatever report we have got is an informal one from him

Shri Bimal Ghose: Are Government aware that extensive extracts of this report have appeared in commercial journals in this country? And if Government have received a copy, would it not be better that a copy is laid on the Table so that Members may know what it is?

Shri Ranga: At least relevant extracts

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I say that extensive extracts are published from many secret and confidential papers? That is no ground for publishing by Government This is a document which does not belong to Government It belongs to the World Bank, and the World Bank has treated it as confidential, and wants us also to treat it as such We cannot, therefore, break their confidence and put it before the House

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : इस रिपोर्ट में भारत की द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में और यहां की आर्थिक स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा गया है । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार इस सदन के मेम्बरों को यह बताना उचित समझेगी कि इस बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा गया है ?

Shri Morarji Desai: That would be publicising the report

Shri Morarka: Is it a fact that there is an observation in this report against the starting of the three steel plants together, and if so, may

I know what would be the attitude of Government about the fourth steel plant?

Shri Morarji Desai: That again would be revealing the document.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the World Bank has taken into cognizance the fall in prices of the primary commodities which are generally exported by the under-developed countries, and, therefore the difficulties of the foreign exchange crisis which is being faced by the under-developed countries, and if so, what action has been proposed to solve this problem, so far as the World Bank is concerned?

Shri Morarji Desai: Relating to this report? If I say anything, that again will be revealing it.

Shri Tangamani: May I make a submission? From the report certain hon. Members quoted and made speeches during the last Session. I remember Shri Harish Chandra Mathur brought a copy here, and he said he found this copy in the Library. I would like to have confirmation of that. If such a copy is available, then why is it that it is now being denied?

Shri Morarji Desai: I do not know how any copy could have got into the Library.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur is physically present here. Did he get a copy from the Library?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Whatever I got was from the Library. I had no other source. I did not pry into the Finance Minister's office.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether he obtained a copy of the World Bank Report from the Library.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think it is not that Report to which my hon. friend is referring. It was possibly the previous one.

Mr. Speaker: They say it is confidential.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to extracts from this Report published in Indian newspapers, and if so, whether he feels that they are not correctly presented?

Shri Morarji Desai: I will not give even an indirect indication about it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Not regarding the Report.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. I am not going to allow any further questions on this.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रश्न के साथ प्रश्न संख्या ४९२ भी ले लिया जाये क्योंकि यह भी स्क्रिप्ट से सम्बन्धित है ।

Mr. Speaker: We deliberately separated it, for the reason that if an hon. Member tables three questions and if all of them are to be answered one after the other consecutively, other hon. Members' questions will be elbowed out. Therefore, we disperse these questions. If the question is not reached during the Question Hour, the hon. Member can still look into the proceedings for the answer.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : ये दोनों सम्बन्धित हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Question No 492 will be taken in the usual course.

हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर

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*४९७. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री १८ अगस्त, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १९४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी दूर-मुद्रको (टेलीप्रिंटर्स) के की-बोर्डों के प्रमापीकरण सम्बन्धी समिति की रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायगी ; और

(ख) उक्त समिति की सिफारिशों पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जैसा कि प्रसंगगत प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में पहले ही बताया जा चुका है कि रिपोर्ट छप जाने पर उसकी प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) इस विषय पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

An Hon. Member: The answer may be given in English also.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: (a) As already stated in reply to part (b) of the question under reference a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House when printed.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट के पास यह रिपोर्ट पहुंचे एक वर्ष से अधिक का समय हो चुका है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस पर निर्णय करना तो अलग, इस रिपोर्ट को छापने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसमें कुछ दिक्कतें हुई हैं। वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। सन् १९५३ में लखनऊ में एक कानफरेंस हुई थी जिसमें स्क्रिप्ट के सुधार के बारे में कुछ तजवीजें रखी गयी थीं। उसके बाद सन् १९५७ में लखनऊ में दूसरी कानफरेंस हुई जिसमें उन रिकमेंडेशन्स को कुछ बदल दिया गया। अब जहां तक भारत सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने सन् १९५३ की रिकमेंडेशन्स को स्वीकार किया था। तो अब जब लखनऊ कानफरेंस ने उन रिकमेंडेशन्स को बदल दिया तो उसकी वजह से दिक्कत पैदा हो गयी है। इसलिए जब तक यह मामला सुलझ न जाये तब तक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। क्योंकि स्क्रिप्ट का जो मामला है वह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह मामला एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर्स की कानफरेंस के सामने रखा जायेगा और कोई न कोई हल ऐसा निकाला जायेगा जिससे सब राज्यों को यह स्क्रिप्ट स्वीकार हो।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्योंकि वह विषय हिन्दी के तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों के लिए बड़ा महत्व रखता है और उनका विकास बहुत कुछ इस पर निर्भर करता है, इसलिए, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मसले को जल्दी तै करने के लिए कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इसके लिए मुझे खुद चिन्ता है और मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा इस मामले को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सामने रखा जायेगा।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि लिपि सुधार सम्बन्धी कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं इस वजह से रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित करने में देरी हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस प्रकार के लिपि में परिवर्तन करने के सुझाव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने दिये थे और उसमें क्या परिवर्तन किया गया था और अब क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : १९५७ की कानफरेंस में जो तरमीमें स्वीकार की गयी थी वे ये हैं :

(a) to place the matra of the short "इ" to the left of the consonant to which it is attached;

(b) to use all the three old forms of "Ra" (◌ ◌ ◌) when it is joined with other letters; and

(c) to form compound letters by dropping the vertical line where possible.

These are the modifications suggested by the 1957 Conference to the recommendations made by the 1953 conference.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिस प्रकार के परिवर्तन मंत्री महोदय ने "र" सम्बन्धी बताये हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में देश के हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों ने विरोध किया है। क्या इस विरोध की कुछ झलक सरकार को मालूम है और क्या उसके बारे में सरकार ने कुछ सोचा है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : वह सब सरकार के सामने है, इसीलिए तो दिक्कत हो रही है रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करने में, जब तक इस मामले में एक राय न हो जाये तब तक काम को आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता।

श्री अमोल दर्शन : पिछली बार इसी प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में संचार मंत्रालय से परामर्श किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि संचार मंत्रालय ने क्या सम्मति दी है। उन्होंने क्या कीबोर्ड को स्वीकार किया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी हां, उन्होंने स्वीकृति दे दी है।

श्री त्यागी : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक मिनिस्टर्स की कानफरेंस होगी जो इसका अन्तिम निर्णय करेगी। क्योंकि सब मिनिस्टर्स की हिन्दी के बारे में विशेष योग्यता नहीं होगी, इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस कानफरेंस में किसी हिन्दी के पंडित को, जो कि मिनिस्टर न हो, सलाह मशविरा लिया जायेगा ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं आपके सुझाव पर अवश्य ध्यान दूंगा।

Setting up of Steel Re-rolling Mills

*4468. **Shri Morarka**: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1046 on the 8th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress so far made in each State in the setting up of Steel re-rolling mills;

(b) whether these mills are being set up by Government or private agency; and

(c) if by the latter, the basis on which they were selected for the different States?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Government have sanctioned one new unit each for Andhra, Assam and Bihar (north of the Ganges). The applications for Kerala are still under consideration.

(b) By private parties.

(c) On the recommendation of the State Government concerned.

Shri Morarka: May I know what is the production capacity of each unit sanctioned and also the estimated cost per unit?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It is better if a separate question is tabled.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Parliamentary Secretary has stated that a few States have sent applications and sanction has been given. May I know if any applications were received from the rest of the States? If so, what consideration has been given to such applications?

Shri Ganjendra Prasad Sinha: I said that the applications for Kerala are still under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether other States also have sent applications, and if so, what action has been taken thereon.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): There were applications from almost all States and their number runs into hundreds—I think the total number

of applications was about 800 or so. But because the existing capacity already was of such an order that the available raw material was insufficient to feed that capacity, only those areas were selected which for regional purposes had to be provided with re-rolling capacity.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has said that the applications from Kerala are under consideration. May I know whether the hon. Minister has himself said in a speech, I think, in Calcutta that four units are going to be started in Kerala. If so, why is this question of 'consideration' of the applications?

Sardar Swaran Singh: He should not compel me really to divulge the correspondence that is passing between the Kerala Government and ourselves on that point. If he insists, I have no objection to disclose it.

Shri Tyagi: To his regret!

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not insist on disclosure of the correspondence. But I am referring to a public speech made by the hon. Minister in which he got himself committed.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am very much committed. I am further committed that I will give very great weight to the recommendations of the State Government. Unfortunately, it has not made up its mind firmly.

Shri Morarka: This matter has been under consideration for the last several months, and after that they have come to a decision. May I know what is the capacity of each unit and the possible amount it would cost?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already said that I require notice about the production capacity of each unit. There has been delay because we had to get a recommendation from the State Governments and the Licensing Committee was to consider it. After their recommendation actually the application was to be accepted.

Shri Morarka: What is the cost of one unit?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I am not in a position just now to give the exact cost of each unit.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the billets will be supplied from indigenous sources or will be imported?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The billets will be supplied from indigenous sources as well as imported.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Higher Technological Institute at Madras

*461. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the nature of assistance that will be given by the Government of West Germany for setting up of Higher Technological Institute at Madras;

(b) when the construction of buildings for the Institute will commence and will be completed; and

(c) when the Institute will be opened for admission to students?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has agreed to provide the following assistance in the establishment of a higher technological institute, at Madras:

(i) Workshop and Laboratory equipment and Library: total value not exceeding DM 18 million (or approx. Rs. 1·8 crores).

(ii) 20 German Professors to serve at the Institute for a period of about 4-5 years.

(iii) 4 German Foremen for the workshops of the Institute for a period of not less than two years.

(iv) Facilities for the training of 20 Indian teachers in German institutions.

(b) The construction of the buildings will start as soon as the detailed plans, which are under preparation, are ready. It will take about 5 years for all the buildings of the institute, staff quarters and hostels to be completed.

(c) Efforts are being made to admit the first batch of students in July-August, 1959.

Optical Glass

*465. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 549 on 26th August, 1958 and state whether production on commercial scale of optical glass would be entrusted to the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute or would be given to the private sector?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Commercial Production of Optical Glass is to be a State undertaking.

Decimal Coinage

*469. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the value in rupees, of one, two, five, and ten naye paise coins put into circulation up-to-date; and

(b) the difficulties, if any, experienced in circulation of the new decimal coins?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The value of one, two, five and ten naye paise coins put into circulation up to the end of July, 1958, is about Rs. 3½ crores.

(b) No great difficulties are being experienced at present in the circulation of the new decimal coins.

Sunali-Pokhra Road

*470. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans for the construction of a road connecting Sunali in Gorakhpur district with Pokhra in Nepal have been finalised;

(b) details of the progress hitherto made;

(c) whether any agreement has been entered into with Nepal in respect of the financing of this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) A proposal to construct Nautanwa-Bhairawa-Butawal-Tansen-Pokhra road, covering Sunali, has been approved by the Regional Transport Board set up by the Government of Nepal.

(b) The reconnaissance report has been put up to the Board and detailed surveys are being conducted

(c) and (d). The Government of India have not entered into any separate agreement for the construction of this road This is one of the ten roads to be constructed in Nepal by the Board. This Board is financed from the Aid funds of the Governments of U.S.A. and India and receives a grant from the Government of Nepal.

Copper Pyrites in Mysore

*471. **Shri Mohammed Imam:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 109 on the 13th November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any prospecting for copper pyrites in the Hingalodal area of the Chitaldrug district of Mysore State has since been done;

(b) the results thereof; and

(c) the amount spent so far on this?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Corruption

*472. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an article under caption "The Political Scene" published in Delhi Statesman on the 28th October, 1958 wherein it has been *inter alia* mentioned.

> "Ministerial intervention is now trying to save fairly senior officer of the Government against whom clearly culpable charges of corruption, fraud and embezzlement have been established through careful investigation"; and

(b) if so, what is the truth about this report?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Yes.

In respect of certain anonymous allegations made against the officer referred to in the article an enquiry by the Special Police Establishment was initiated in August, 1958. The enquiries have now been completed and the final report was received in the first week of November 1958. It has been decided to hold a Departmental Enquiry against the officer. The insinuation about the alleged ministerial intervention is completely unjustified.

Bank Advances

*473 **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the level of bank advances made against wheat during July to October, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha showing the level of advances by scheduled banks, against the security of wheat from July to October 1958.

Statement

(Rs. Crores)

Fortnight ended	Level of Bank advances
July 11	3·97
July 25	3·90
August 14	2·92
August 29	2·90
September 12	2·64
September 25	2·24
October 17	1·58
October 31	1·27

Integrated Neyveli Project

*474. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**
Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 254 on the 13th August, 1958 and state the progress since made in the Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 97.]

Imported Locomotives

*475. **Shri Nagi Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1525 on the 24th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Committee of Enquiry appointed to examine the causes of missing or damaged parts of the imported locomotives has concluded its investigation;

(b) if so, what are its findings; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Steel Re-Rolling Mills in Madhya Pradesh

*476. **Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any steel re-rolling mill in Madhya Pradesh other than that at Bhilai;

(b) whether any application or proposal for setting up of such a unit there was received; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes; five.

(b) Yes; 30 applications for new units, and 3 applications for substantial expansion.

(c) The raw material available being insufficient to meet the requirement of the existing capacity in the country, only 4 new units were licensed in regions where there are no re-rolling mils at present. In accordance with this general decision, the applications from Madhya Pradesh could not be accepted.

Water Supply in Delhi

*477. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri U. L. Patil:
Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1583 on the 24th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the Hazarnavis Committee appointed to investigate into the water supply crisis in Delhi; and

(b) the results achieved?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Committee recommended certain immediate and short-term measures to prevent the recurrence of a breakdown of water supply in the event of another recession of flood in Jamuna during the current season. These recommendations were accepted by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and were implemented by them to the extent necessary.

The Committee also recommended a fuller and more detailed enquiry for fixing responsibility.

The Government of India have accordingly, in consultation with the Mayor, appointed Shri K. V. K. Sundaram, Chief Election Commissioner, to enquire into, in the light of the findings of the Committee, and to report upon the precise and actual responsibility of the individual officers concerned of the Delhi Municipal Corporation for their failure to take such steps as were appropriate in the situation as it developed, to mitigate the hardship by anticipating the breakdown of the drinking water supply to urban areas of Delhi on 17th August, 1958.

Free and Compulsory Primary Education

*478. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the direction of preparing a model legislation for introduction of free and compulsory primary education as recommended by the All India Council for Elementary Education;

(b) the reactions of various State Governments to the proposal;

(c) the programme drawn up for the implementation of the scheme for free and compulsory primary education; and

(d) the nature and extent of financial liability to be borne by the Centre and the States on the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) A draft has been prepared and circulated to the members of Council and the State Governments for their comments and suggestions.

(b) The views of the State Governments have yet to be received.

(c) The Government of India have approved the target to provide free and compulsory education to all the children by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. The details as well as the financial implications are being worked out in consultation with State Governments.

(d) No decision has been taken as yet regarding the apportionment of financial liability for this programme between the Centre and the State Governments.

Artificial Porcelain Teeth

*479. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1277 on the 16th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any parties have offered to take on lease the process of making artificial porcelain teeth on commercial basis; and

(b) if so, whether the process has been leased out to any of them?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

*480. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made during 1958 so far in separating Judiciary from Executive; and

(b) whether any phased programme for the separation of Judiciary from the Executive has been drawn up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information available with the Government of India is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* appendix II, annexure No. 98]. The Centre has no phased programme of its own for this purpose. So far as the States are concerned, it is a matter which is entirely within their sphere.

Basic Education

*481. **Shri Bahadur Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the steps taken by Central Government for early implementation of Basic Education Scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

A number of schemes are being implemented by the Central Government for the expansion and improvement of basic education in the country. These include the establishment of the National Institute of Basic Education, production of literature and material for Basic schools, financial assistance to voluntary organisations for the development and improvement of Basic schools, Basic teachers training institutes and post-Basic schools, and loans/grants for the construction of hostels attached to Basic education

institutions. In addition, the Government of India give grants to the State Governments also in the field of Basic Education.

Leave Travel Concession for Industrial Workers

*482. { Shri S. M. Banerjee: / Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of extension of leave travel concession to the Industrial Workers under the Central Government is under consideration; and

(b) if so, from which date it will be implemented?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G B. Pant): (a) Government will be in a position to consider such proposals only after receiving the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Folk Songs

*483. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal by Sangeet Natak Academy for collection, preservation and popularisation of folk songs;

(b) if so, whether any collection has been made up till now;

(c) the languages in which the folk songs have been collected; and

(d) when they will be published?

The Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The 14 recognised languages of the country and regional dialects and tribal languages.

(d) The Akademi will consider this question after all the material has been collected.

School of Town and Country Planning

*484. { Shri R. C. Majhi: / Shri Subodh Hansda: / Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diploma Course of the School of Town and Country Planning Delhi is not recognised by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether representations have been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (d). The question of recognition of the Diploma awarded by the School of Town and Country Planning, Delhi, is under consideration.

हिन्दू धार्मिक संस्थायें

*४८५. { श्री भक्त दर्शन : / श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११९४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दू धार्मिक संस्थाओं, मठों व मंदिरों की आय का उचित उपयोग करने और उनके विकास का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, उसके बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय करने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : इस मामले पर अब भी विचार हो रहा है।

University Grants Commission

*486. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission have represented to the Government of India for restoration of the cut effected in their allocation as grants-in-aid as a result of shortfall in the Second Five Year Plan resources;

(b) if so, whether the cut has been restored; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission have requested that additional funds beyond the reduced ceiling be made available as and when necessary. Efforts are being made to find the additional funds.

Seizure of Indian Currency

*487. Shri Vajpayee:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in October, 1958, about Rs. 22 lakhs worth of Indian currency notes were seized by the Bombay customs authorities from two motor cars booked to be shipped to certain European ports; and

(b) if so, details of this incident and the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian currency worth Rupees 22½ lakhs was found stuffed inside the hollow steel girders of the chassis of two cars belonging to two foreigners which had been entered for shipment to Genoa. The currency and the cars have been detained and the case is under adjudication.

Gandhi Bhawans

*488. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the setting up of Gandhi Bhawans in different Universities; and

(b) the names of the Universities where they have been established?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The sketch-plan of the building supplied by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi is under the examination of the University Grants Commission. After the Commission have approved the pattern, further steps will be taken to establish the Bhawans in the seven Universities (Allahabad, Delhi, Kerala, Nagpur, Punjab, Patna and Rajasthan) which have accepted the scheme in principle.

Bose Board of Inquiry

*489. Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Ansar Harvani:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri K. U. Parmar:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Short Notice Question No. 19 on the 27th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Board of Inquiry appointed under Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Vivian Bose to inquire into the role of certain officials in the investments of the Life Insurance Corporation in the Mundhra concerns, has since been considered by Government;

(b) if so, what are the main findings of the Board;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon; and

(d) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) and (d). A copy of the Report will be placed on the Table of the House after action has been taken on it. Until then it will not be appropriate to state the findings.

(c) Notices have been served on the officers on the basis of the report of the Board, and decision will be taken after receipt of the replies in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Jet Engines

*490. { Shri Subodh Hansda: / Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a research Centre to carry on research for the development of Jet Engines in India;

(b) if so, where this centre will be established;

(c) whether the expenditure to be incurred for this research centre will be borne by the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the total amount set apart for the establishment of this Centre?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A Gas Turbine Research Centre is initially being set up at the Indian Air Force Maintenance Centre, Kanpur by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in collaboration with the Defence Ministry.

(c) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research will meet the cost of equipment, working expenses and salary of civilian research staff. Administrative assistance and service personnel required by the Centre will be found by the Ministry of Defence.

(d) A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for expenditure during 1958—61.

Revision of List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*491 { Shri R. C. Majhi: / Shri Padam Dev: / Shri Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1415 on the 3rd September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any more State Governments have sent proposals to revise the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders;

(b) if so, which are those States;

(c) whether the proposals received so far from the State Governments have been examined; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Aiva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposals so far received are still under examination in consultation with the State Governments and the Deputy Registrar General.

(d) Does not arise.

देवनागरी लिपि

४६२. { श्री जगत नारायण :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संशोधित देवनागरी लिपि को जिसे १९५३ में लखनऊ में हुए देवनागरी लिपि सुधार सम्मेलन की सिफारिश पर स्वीकार किया गया था, भारत सरकार द्वारा अब तक चालू नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस लिपि का विरोध किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ल० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) इस विषय को शिक्षा मंत्रियों के आगामी सम्मेलन में रखने का प्रस्ताव है।

Central Pool of Scientists and Technologists

*493. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kediyan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Geray:
Shri Nanshir Bharucha:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian scientists and technologists who have been appointed to the Central Pool of Scientists and Technologists since the Pool was created;

(b) the number of applications received and rejected separately;

(c) whether it is a fact that appointment to the Pool would be restricted to those who have foreign qualifications; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant). (a) Selections to the Pool have not been made as yet.

(b) A notice inviting applications for appointment to the Pool was issued by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on 22nd November, 1958. Applications will be received upto December, 1958.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Electric Crematorium

*494. { Shri Vajpayee:
Shri U. L. Patil:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has turned down the proposal for installation of an electric crematorium in Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's plans in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Statement by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2646

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 99].

Radio Ceylon's Commercial Service

706. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether any record of the amount being paid to the Radio Ceylon's Commercial Service by India for commercial advertisements is kept; and

(b) if so, the amount paid during the years from 1954 to 1958 (yearly)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the following table shows the amounts sanctioned for advertisement over the Radio Ceylon during the years 1954 to 1958:—

Year	Amounts	
	Indian firms Rs.	Foreign firms Rs.
1954	11,59,480	10,07,083
1955	23,25,005	3,63,935
1956	32,00,782	1,13,494
1957	15,73,958	74,822
1958 (Jan.-Oct.)	3,72,85 6	60,444*

*Amount sanctioned subject to reimbursement being obtained in U.S. Dollars.

Fire in Military Stores

707. Shri Raghunath Singh: Shri Hem Raj: Shrimati Mafida Ahmad: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Military stores caught fire while being loaded at the Railway Yard, Pathankot on the 4th October, 1958;

(b) if so, the cause thereof; and

(c) the loss sustained?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) The cause of the fire is under investigation.

(c) The loss sustained is estimated at Rs. 1288·50.

Privy purses

708. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total amount of privy purses paid to ex-Indian princes during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The actual amounts paid during 1957-58 and 1958-59 are not available; the revised budget estimate for the year 1957-58 is Rs. 5,45,77,000 and the budget estimate for the year 1958-58 is Rs. 5,41,84,000.

Emoluments of Government Employees

709. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the total number of Central Government employees drawing at present:

(i) Rs. 1,000 p.m and above; and

(ii) more than Rs. 500 p.m. but less than Rs. 1000 p.m.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

State Bank of India

710. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the names of banks amalgamated with the State Bank of India during 1958 so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A scheme for the transfer of the business of the Manipur State Bank to the State Bank of India was sanctioned during the year 1958, and the transfer of the business of the Cooch-Behar State Bank, under the scheme with was sanctioned earlier

in 1957, was also completed during 1958. Proposals in regard to certain minor state-associated banks are under consideration.

Technical personnel of Coal Mines

711. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed requirements of Mines Managers, Engineering personnel and other technical personnel for coal mines during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the total number of Mines Managers, Engineers and technicians to be required for the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The additional requirement of technical personnel for the Third Five Year Plan period has been assessed as under:—

1. Mine Managers (for coal and metalliferous mines)	3000†
2. *Other Engineers and Supervisors in mining*	
Electrical	2000
Mechanical	2000
Civil	60
Excavating	60
3. Coal preparation engineers and supervisors	360
4. Surveyors	700
5. Overmen	4500
6. Sirdars	10,000†
7. Shot-firers	15,000†

†additional over 1958 level.

Social Welfare Centres in Orissa

712. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names and localities of social welfare centres functioning at present in Orissa State under the programmes of the Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) the main items of works taken up in these centres during that period;

(c) the amount of money spent in each centre during 1957-58;

(d) the number of employees grade-wise in each centre; and

(e) the number of employees among them belonging to Scheduled Castes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (c) to (e). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

(b) Balwadis, Creche, General Medical aid, Maternity Services, Social Education, Arts and Crafts and Cultural and Recreational activities.

Untouchability

713. Shri Fangarkar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by the Central Government for propaganda for the removal of untouchability in Bombay for the year 1958-59;

(b) whether the Bombay Government has submitted any scheme for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the nature of it?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) A provision of Rs. 1,36,500 has been made for propaganda for the removal of untouchability in Bombay State during the year 1958-59.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Names of schemes proposed by the Government of Bombay for propaganda in connection with the removal of Untouchability during the year 1958-59:—

(1) Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the removal of untouchability

(2) Propaganda and Publicity including observance of Harijan days; holding of Melas,

inter-caste dinners, Kathas, Film-shows, Exhibitions, Sammelans, Bhajans, Camps, Pad-Yatras and Distribution of prizes to villages which have done outstanding work in the eradication of untouchability.

(3) Publicity through pamphlets and posters.

Tribal areas of Bombay

714. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for the development of Tribal areas of Bombay State during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(b) the progress achieved during the years?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The amount allotted for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and development of Scheduled Areas in Bombay during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Year	Amount allotted		Total
		State Plan Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Programmes	
		(Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	1957-58	25·73	25·91	51·64
2.	1958-59	38·35	38·74	77·09

(b) The progress reports for the year 1957-58 and for the six months ending September, 1958 have not been received from the State Government so far. The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Illicit Distilleries in Delhi

715. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of illicit distilleries detected in Delhi during 1957-58?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): 177.

Oil Drilling in Bombay State

716. { Shri Pangakar: / Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of places where oil drilling operations are going on in Bombay State excluding Cambay;

(b) the total amount spent so far in this regard; and

(c) the result of these operations?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) In addition to one deep well at Cambay, 12 shallow holes have been drilled near Baroda.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In one or two holes a very small amount of gas was noticed, but in the 12th hole near Vedsar gas came out with a certain amount of oil, under pressure during testing on 10th November, 1958. It is too early to assess the importance of this discovery.

Lignite Deposits in Kerala

717. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received any detailed report of the investigation by test drilling of the lignite resources in Varkala in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether copies of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement regarding results of the investigation carried out by the Geological Survey of India for lignite in Quilon and Trivandrum districts of Kerala State has already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 19th November, 1958.

Untouchability

718. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent in Orissa State out of the allotted amount by the Central Government for the removal of untouchability and welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the names of the items and places where the money has been spent?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). A statement showing the amounts utilised out of the Central assistance allotted to the Government of Orissa for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes (Removal of Untouchability) during the years 1955-56 and 1956-57 is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 100] The information about the location of the schemes have been given to the extent available. The figures of expenditure incurred during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 (upto 30th September, 1958) are being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Engineering College at Jorhat

719. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether approval has been accorded to the Scheme submitted by the Government of Assam for starting an Engineering College at Jorhat; and

(b) if not, the reason thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Armed Forces Benevolent Fund

720. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) what are the terms and conditions of membership of the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund;

(b) how is the fund operated and who directs it; and

(c) what are the principles on which payment out of the fund is made?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). The Armed Forces Benevolent Fund was not constituted on membership basis. It was formed out of donations from, and merger of, certain funds. The Armed Forces Benevolent Fund is operated under the provisions of Charitable Funds/Endowments Act, 1890 and the detailed scheme for the administration of the Fund and the principles on which payments are made out of the Fund are given in the late Defence Department Notification No. 1804 dated 12th July, 1947, a copy of which is available in the Library of the Lok Sabha.

उत्तर प्रदेश में समाज कल्याण केन्द्र

७२१. **श्री सरजू पांडे :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के तत्वावधान में उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष १९५८–५९ में अब तक कितने समाज कल्याण केन्द्र खोले जा चुके हैं ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों द्वारा किस प्रकार का काम किया गया है ; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में इन केन्द्रों पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सूचनाएं इकट्ठी की जा रही हैं और जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा उन्हें सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल

७२२. **श्री सरजू पांडे** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल के डिवीजनों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) इस समय कितने डिवीजन वहां चल रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश में ३१-१०-५८ के दिन राष्ट्रीय छात्र दल की संख्या ३७५ आफिसर और १३९८५ छात्र थी। विभिन्न डिवीजनों और विभागों के अनुसार इसका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

	आफिसर	छात्र
सीनियर डिवीजन		
सेना विभाग .	१४७	६१६१
वायुसेना विभाग .	४	२४०
जूनियर डिवीजन		
सेना विभाग .	१९०	६२७०
नौसेना विभाग .	३	९९
वायुसेना विभाग .	१५	४९५
लड़की डिवीजन		
सीनियर विंग	९	४०५
जूनियर विंग	७	३१५
राष्ट्रीय छात्र दल के आफिसरों और छात्रों की कुल संख्या . .	३७५	१३९८५

उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षा विकास

७२३. **श्री सरजू पांडे** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शिक्षा के विकास के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश को द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : दूसरी योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्य शिक्षा विकास कार्यक्रमों (तकनीकी शिक्षा योजनाओं समेत) के लिये जो २६.५४ करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी थी उसमें से आयोजना के पहले दो वर्षों के लिये नीचे लिखी धनराशि नियत की गयी थी और उसे राज्य के बजट में शामिल किया गया था :

१९५६-५७	४.४९ करोड़ रुपये
१९५७-५८ .	४.७२ करोड़ पये

आयोजना कमीशन ने १९५८-५९ के लिये कुल ३.८२ करोड रुपये के खर्च का अनुमोदन किया था परन्तु राज्य सरकार ने अपने बजट में ४.२४ करोड रुपये की व्यवस्था की है।

१९५६-५७ और १९५७-५८ में कुल खर्च क्रमशः २.३९ और ३.१३ करोड़ रुपये हुआ। संशोधित अन्दाजों से ज्ञात होता है कि चालू वित्त-वर्ष में ३.७५ करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने की सम्भावना है।

Social Education

724. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) how much and from which foreign countries Government have received assistance for the advancement of Social Education in India during 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(b) the nature of help received?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b).

Source.	1956-57	1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.
U. S. A.	*7,43,163·00	**21,432·10 n. p.
	*(Rs. 7,10,000·00 in cash and Rs. 33,163·00 worth of material and equipment.)	**(material and equipment.)

Visitors to Jammu and Kashmir

725. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of permits issued by the Government of India for entry into the State of Jammu and Kashmir during 1958, upto the 30th November, 1958 (Indians and Foreigners separately)?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): 16,462 permits were issued by the Ministry of Defence during 1958 upto the 26th November. Of these, 13,305 were issued to Indians and 3,157 to Foreigners.

Election Petitions

726. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 216 on the 16th August, 1958 and state:

(a) the further progress made so far with regard to the disposal of election petitions for the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies (State-wise);

(b) the number of election petitions still pending with the Election Tribunals, High Courts and the Supreme Court (separately); and

(c) the number of elections declared null and void upto the 30th November, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): A statement showing the position as on the 15th November, 1958, is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 101].

Birth Centenary of Tagore

727. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the nature of contribution the Government of India have made towards the celebration of the Birth Centenary of Shri Rabindranath Tagore, upto the 30th November, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Government of India generally approved the tentative outline of a programme recommended by the All India Tagore Centenary Committee, which has been set up by the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi. The various State Governments have been requested to set up State Centenary Committees for the purpose.

2. The Government of India have also a proposal to sponsor a documentary film on Poet Tagore and a comprehensive programme on the air by the All India Radio for the Centenary year (1961).

Jama Masjid in Delhi.

728. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made with regard to the renovation of Jama Masjid in Delhi; and

(b) the total amount spent thereon so far?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Only special repair work and not renovation is being done. About two-third of the repair work has been completed so far.

(b) Of the Rs. 1,13,800·00 sanctioned for the special repair work, Rs. 84,656·45 n.P. has been spent upto 31-10-58.

University Laboratories

729. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state in detail the nature of the efforts

made or proposed to be made to improve the laboratories of various universities so that the standards of scientific education and research in the country may not lag behind those of other scientifically advanced countries?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 102].

Income-Tax Instalments

730. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether income-tax arrears are allowed to be paid in instalments;

(b) if so, whether any interest on arrears is charged;

(c) if so, the rate thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is also a fact that income-tax arrear instalments are not paid regularly; and

(f) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, in deserving cases.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no provision in the Income-tax Act for charging interest on arrears of income-tax.

(e) Sometimes the assessees do not pay instalments on the dates fixed.

(f) Where the instalments are not paid regularly, assessees are reminded about their obligation. If this does not result in a satisfactory response, penalty under section 46(1) of the Income-tax Act is imposed. Where the circumstances warrant, action is taken under other provisions of Sec. 46 of the Income-tax Act.

Mining Engineers

731. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Barman:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any paucity of Mining Engineers in India at present;

(b) if so, how many extra seats have been sanctioned in the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology during the last two years;

(c) the names of the Engineering colleges and other institutions which have opened Mining classes for degree and Certificate courses during the same period;

(d) what financial and other facilities which have been given to these Engineering institutions by the Central Government; and

(e) how many Mining Engineers are expected to come out each year to meet this shortage?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 45.

(c) (i) Degree courses in Mining Engineering have been instituted at the following institutions:

(1) Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

(2) Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur.

(3) Engineering College, Raipur.

(4) College of Engineering, Guindy.

(5) Engineering College, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

(6) M.B.M. College, Jodhpur.

In addition, the number of seats in mining engineering course at the College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University has been doubled.

(ii) For Diploma courses in Mining Engineering new institutions have been started or facilities are being provided in existing polytechnics as shown below:

(1) Udaipur Polytechnic, Udaipur.

(2) Mining Institute, Oorgaum.

(3) Mining Institute, Keonjhargar.

(4) Mining Institute, Kothagudium. (temporarily located at Hyderabad).

(5) Mining Institute, Gudur

(6) Asansol Polytechnic.

(7) Mining Institute, Jharia Coal Field.

(8) Mining Institute, Kodarma

(d) The total estimated cost of development of facilities for training in Mining Engineering at various centres as indicated above, excepting at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, is: Non-recurring Rs. 82·196 lacs; Recurring Rs. 14·24 lacs. Against these estimates the Central Government/University Grants Commission provided 75 per cent. of the non-recurring and 66-2/3 per cent. of the recurring expenditure incurred by the institutions concerned, upto 1st April 1958, as grants-in-aid. After 1st April 1958, it has been agreed to provide the entire balance of the non-recurring expenditure and the entire net recurring expenditure upto the end of the current plan period. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur being a Central Government institution, all its expenditure on the Mining Engineering course is being borne by the Central Government.

(e) On the basis of the existing facilities for training it is estimated that about 250 graduates and 300 diploma holders in mining engineering will pass out of the institutions every year.

Regional and States Boards of Technical Education

722. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference in the activities of State Boards of Technical education and the regional offices maintained by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the difference in their activities?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main differences in the functions of the State Boards of Technical Education and the Regional Offices of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs are as shown below:

(i) The State Boards are concerned with affiliation or recognition of non-University technical institutions in their respective areas; prescribing of courses of study; holding of examinations; and award of diplomas and certificates to successful candidates. The Regional Offices do not perform these functions.

The State Boards also inspect periodically technical institutions to ensure that the standards of the courses conducted, instructional facilities provided and other aspects are satisfactory from the point of view of recognisation. The Regional Offices do not perform this function.

(ii) The State Boards advise their respective governments regarding development of technical education in the states. The Regional Committees of the All India Council for Technical Education of which the Regional

Offices are the Secretariat, assist the All India Council, Central Government and University Grants Commission in the co-ordinated development of technical education in the country as a whole, assessment of the needs of each region in respect of technical education facilities and formulation of detailed plans to meet those needs.

(iii) The Regional Offices assist in various ways in the development of existing technical institutions or in the establishment of new technical institutions *in their respective areas for* which grants-in-aid are provided by the Central Government under the Five-Year Plans. They represent the Central Government on the Managing Committees of private technical institutions in receipt of grants from the Centre. They also watch over the progress of development schemes and help to maintain close liaison between the Central Government, State Governments and technical institutions. The State Boards do not perform this function.

(iv) The Regional Offices assist in securing practical training facilities in industry and other establishments on an all-India basis for the benefit of students of all technical institutions in the country. The State Boards do not perform this function

Coal Price Revision Committee

732. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Coal Price Revision Committee has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee and the decisions taken thereon;

(c) how many selected collieries were visited and investigated by the Accounts Officers as regards their cost of productions; and

(d) whether duplicate accounts books were found in any of the collieries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No. The report is expected to be received by the middle of December, 1958.

(b) *Does not arise.*

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 103].

(d) No.

Rural Higher Institutes

734 **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recognition of the Universities and other bodies have been obtained for conferring the Diploma from Rural Higher Institutes;

(b) if so, whether this Diploma would be treated as equivalent to a first degree of a University; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to consider it at par with a first degree of a University?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). Recognition of Universities and other bodies is not necessary for conferring Diplomas. However, the Diploma in Rural Services given by the National Council for Rural Higher Education has been recognised by the Government of India in consultation with U.P.S.C. as equivalent to the first degree of a University for purposes

of recruitment to jobs under Government where the first degree of a University is the minimum qualification. Its recognition by the Universities as equivalent to their first degree is under consideration of the Inter-University Board.

Buddha Parinirvana Jayanti Memorial

735. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for laying out a park around the site of the Monument to commemorate Buddha Parinirvana Jayanti has been finalised;

(b) if so, the steps taken to lay out the park;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent on it; and

(d) the progress, if any, made towards constructing the memorial?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed drawings are expected to be ready by the end of 1958. The lay-out of the park will be commenced thereafter.

(c) The estimated cost is about Rs. 7·22 lakhs.

(d) Due to financial and operational difficulties, the proposal to construct the monument has been kept in abeyance for the present.

भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स प्राइवेट (लिमिटेड) बंगलौर का उत्पादन

७३६. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, बंगलौर ने १९५८ में अब तक कितने मूल्य का सामान तैयार किया ; और

(ख) क्या प्रतिरक्षा की आवश्यकता पूर्ति के अतिरिक्त सरकार इस कारखाने में जनता की आवश्यकता पूर्ति के लिये सामान तैयार करने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया): (क) भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा जनवरी से सितम्बर, १९५८ तक के समय में निर्माण किए गए वैद्युदण्विकी सामान का मूल्य ३५ ३७ लाख रुपये था।

(ख) भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा इस समय निर्माण किया जा रहा सामान सरकार के असैनिक विभागों के लिए है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश की जेलें

७३७. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश की जेलों में किन-किन व्यवसायों व दस्तकारियों को सिखाने की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) १९५७-५८ में इन उद्योगों से कुल कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ग) जेल से जो ऐसे कैदी रिहा होते हैं उन्हें बसाने के लिये सरकार के पास क्या योजना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बालार) : (क)

बुनाई
कताई
बढ़ईगीरी
कुर्सियों में बेंत लगाना
चिक और टोकरी बनाना
चटाई बनाना
कृषि
बाग बगीचा लगाना और बरी बनाना।

(ख) ६,७९८ रुपये ।

(ग) इस मामले पर हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन विचार कर रहा है ।

युद्ध में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के परिवारों का पुनर्वास

७३८. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रणभूमि में वीरगति को प्राप्त होने वाले सशस्त्र सेना के सैनिकों के परिवारों के सदस्यों के पालन पोषण तथा शिक्षा दीक्षा के बारे में सरकार ने क्या नियम बनाये हैं ; और

(ख) उन्हें प्राप्त अन्य सुविधाओं का ब्योरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिए परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १०४]

Naval Expansion Programme

739. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1550 on the 24th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether there is any 6 year Programme for the Indian Navy as stated in Janes Fighting Ships;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) progress made so far in implementing the programme?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No. The reply given to parts (a) and (b) of Starred Question No. 1550 answered on the 24th September, 1958 related to naval establishments only.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

National Coal Development Corporation

740. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters proposed to be constructed for the employees of National Coal Development Corporation at Ranchi.

(b) the amount likely to be spent on this during 1958-59; and

(c) when the quarters are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 95.

(b) Rs. 7,84,750.

(c) January, 1959.

All India Petroleum Technological Institute

741. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Technical Education considered the proposal for setting up an All India Petroleum Technological Institute;

(b) if so, the nature of recommendation; and

(c) whether any foreign collaboration is being sought for the setting up of this Institute?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Separate High Court Benches for Labour Appeals

742. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to constitute a separate bench of the High Courts for quick disposal of labour appeals; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal stands at present?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Demands of Delhi Cantonment Board Teachers

743. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision in regard to demands of Cantonment Board School teachers in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). The only demand of the Cantonment Board Schools teachers in Delhi brought to the notice of this Ministry in May 1956 was that they should also be allowed the benefit of Provident Fund available to their counterparts working in other aided schools. Actually the benefit of Provident Fund was already available to the Cantonment Board Schools teachers in accordance with the provisions of the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules 1937. The Cantonment Boards make contribution to the account of each depositer at the rate of 3¼ per cent. of the salary of the depositer as against a contribution at the rate of 6¼ per cent made by the managements of other aided schools. The teachers of the Cantonment Board Schools are, however, eligible for bonuses also in addition at specified scale under the rules mentioned above. In the circumstances no action was considered necessary.

Diploma Institutions

744. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Achar:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state at what stage is the scheme for the establishment of 27 new Diploma institutions?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The scheme is under the consideration of the government.

Iron ore Deposits in Narnaul

745. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to exploit the iron ore deposits in Narnaul Tehsil in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The deposits do not permit large scale exploitation by the Government and leases to interested private parties are being granted.

U.P.S.C. Examination Centres

746. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) which were the centres for competitive examinations held by the U.P.S.C. in 1958-59 so far; and

(b) what is the basis for selecting such centres?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 105.]

(b) Before a new centre for examinations is opened, the Commission take into account all the factors involved *viz.*, the number of candidates, the availability of facilities for conducting the examinations on behalf of the Commission in accordance with the standards of efficiency required by the Commission etc.

Grants for Sports

747. **Shri N. Keshava:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India give grants to State Governments for encouragement of sports; and

(b) if so, the amount of grants given to each State Government during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. Grants are paid to State Governments, State Sports Councils and National Sports Federations on the basis of specific proposals received from them.

(b) 1957-58.

(i) Rs. 2,58,380 to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the construction of a Sports Stadium at Lucknow.

(ii) Rs. 50,000 to the Punjab Government for the construction by the Punjab Badminton Association of a Badminton Stadium at Amritsar.

1958-59 (so far)

(iii) Rs. 1,18,000 to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the construction of a Pavilion in the Stadium already in existence in Hyderabad.

(iv) Rs. 2,600 to the Tripura Administration for conducting Coaching Camps in Football and Volleyball.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

748. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Head Quarters of Bharat Scouts and Guides have submitted a proposal to the Government to establish a permanent All-India Training Centre and Pachmarhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have approved the scheme and have agreed to pay a total grant of Rs. 3·54 lakhs. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 60,000 has already been paid as the first instalment.

Non-Student Youth Clubs and Centres

749. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments are not coming forward for financial assistance for setting up of non-student youth clubs and centres; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir. The financial assistance offered is however for equipping the already existing clubs and not for setting up new clubs.

(b) No reason has been intimated by any State Government so far.

Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare

750. **Shri R. C. Majhi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare have been accepted by the State Governments; and

(b) if not whether any of the recommendations have been accepted by the States of Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Some of

the recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare have been accepted by the State Governments and some of them are under their consideration.

(b) A statement showing the reactions of the Governments of Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar on the main recommendations of the Board during the years 1956 and 1957 is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 106.] The recommendations made by the Board this year in their meeting held on September 28, have been forwarded to the State Governments only recently and their reactions are awaited

Technical Institutions

751. **Shri R C Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many private agencies or State Governments have agreed to fulfil the condition laid down by the Central Government for financial assistance for the establishment of new technical institutions;

(b) if so, how many such technical institutions have been established since the inception of the scheme; and

(c) their location?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 30 private agencies have fulfilled the conditions laid down by the Central Government, so far during the current plan period. The institutions concerned have started functioning.

2. So far as State Governments are concerned, the question of their fulfilling the conditions does not arise since assistance is being given to only those schemes of technical education which are included in the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). Thirteen Engineering Colleges and fifty polytechnics have been established or are in the course of establishment at the following places by private agencies and State Governments so far under the Second Five Year Plan, with assistance provided by the Central Government:

Engineering Colleges:

Ludhiana; Patiala; Gauhati; Burla; Nagpur; Gwalior; Raipur (Madhya Pradesh); Waltair; Trichur (Kerala); Quilon; Coimbatore; Madurai; Gulburga.

Polytechnics:

Patiala, Ajmer, Udaipur, Srinagar; Patna, Bhadrak, Jhargram (West Bengal); Puruha (West Bengal); Murshidabad, Belghuria (West Bengal), Narsingarh (Tripura); Karad, Sholapur, Vallabhvidya Nagar (Bombay); Aurangabad; Amravati; Bhilsa, Jaora; Ujjain; Raigarh; Nowgong (Madhya Pradesh); Vishakhapatnam; Warangal; Hyderabad; Tirupathi (Andhra Pradesh); Tanuku; Alleppey (Kerala): Allagappa Nagar; Triprayar (Kerala); Pandalam (Kerala), Quilon; Trivandrum; Cannanore; Avadi (Madras); Pollachi (Madras); Salem (Madras); Tanjore (Madras); Virudhnagar (Madras); Sankarnagar (Madras); Chettinad; Annamalainagar; Karwar; Chikkamagalur (Mysore); Belgaum; Bangalore (2); Bhagalkot (Mysore); Gulburga (Mysore); Tumkur; Chennapatna

Compilation of Gazetteers

752. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the decisions taken at the State Officers' meeting for the compilation of the District Gazetteers in regard to the inclusion of different subjects which will be dealt with in them?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): The Plan of District Gazetteers, as prepared by the Central Organisation, was approved at the

meeting of the State Editors held in New Delhi on the 6th/7th June, 1958 with slight modifications. A copy of the chapter headings and contents of the District Gazetteers as adopted on the recommendations of the State Editors' Conference, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 107.]

Roads in Lahaul and Spiti Areas

753. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government for the construction of roads in the Lahaul and Spiti Areas during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount utilised by the Punjab Government during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether the Punjab Government have requested the Central Government to make roads from Manali to Mashi and Koksar to Keylong truckable;

(d) if so, the estimated cost of these roads; and

(e) the amount proposed to be given to the Punjab Government for the purpose during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The plan provision for "communications" in the Scheduled areas of the Punjab is Rs. 77·54 lakhs.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the road works during 1956-57 and 1957-58 amounted to Rs. 7·18 lakhs. The actual expenditure during the year 1958-59 will be known only after the close of the year.

(c) and (d). The State Government have proposed that the following sections of roads should be made truckable during the second plan period:—

	Estimated cost
(a) Manali to Koti	Rs. 2 lakhs.
(b) Koti to Rahla	Rs. 1 lakh.
(c) Gramphu to Keylong	Rs. 6 lakhs.

(e) The annual plan for 1959-60 has not yet been received from the State Government.

Income-tax Arrears

754. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to realise the income-tax arrears due from the Textile Mills in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the total amount realised; and

(c) the amount yet to be realised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes; steps as provided in the Income-tax Act have been and are being taken to realise income-tax arrears due from the Textile Mills in Kanpur.

(b) The total amount collected upto 31-10-1958 from these Mills is Rs. 55,20,486.

(c) Rs. 24,25,438.

Low Shaft Furnace Pilot Plant

755. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1424 on the 19th September, 1958 and state the progress of work made so far in setting up of a Low shaft furnace pilot plant for smelting iron at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): All the major heavy erection work is now completed. Auxiliary electrical installations are now in

progress. Tests on briquetting of raw materials to be used in the Low Shaft Furnace are being made in the Laboratory. The Pilot Plant is expected to go into operation in another four or five months.

All India Service of Engineers

756. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1294 on the 16th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the replies regarding "All India Service of Engineers" from the remaining States have been received;

(b) if so, the nature thereof, and

(c) the final decision taken in this matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G B. Pant). (a) A few more replies have been received

(b) The replies received so far indicate that the State Governments are not enthusiastic about the constitution of an All India Service of Engineers

(c) The matter is still under consideration

Defence College

757. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to establish a college in India on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College, London, for imparting training to the officers, and

(b) if so, at what stage is the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b) A proposal to this effect is under examination.

Foreign Grants to Universities

758. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Universities or Educational Institutions in India are getting foreign grants or aids through the Ministry of Education; and

(b) what is the total amount of such annual aid?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 108.]

Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Kerala

759. Shri I. Eacharan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2641 on the 24th September, 1958 and state·

(a) whether any comments about the working of Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala have since been received from the State Government, and

(b) if so, their nature?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Not yet

(b) Does not arise

Oriya Drama

760. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the Government of Orissa for the development and promotion of Oriya Drama during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(b) if so the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M Das): (a) and (b) No grant has been given by the Government of India; but the Sangeet Natak Akademi has sanctioned grants totalling

Rs. 9,000 during 1957-58 to various organisations in Orissa for the promotion and development of Oriya Drama. Grants for 1958-59 have not yet been settled by the Akademi.

Central Institute of Indology

761. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1011 on the 8th September, 1958 and state the nature of the steps taken so far to train sufficient number of scholars for the different departments of Central Institute of Indology?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M.M. Das): The different Universities which have Sanskrit and/or Indology Departments and various institutions of higher learning engaged in indological research etc. have been requested to forward particulars in respect of such scholars as they consider suitable to be trained in this behalf. The suggestions received will be considered by the Government in consultation with the Indology Committee.

Australian Cricket Team

762. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Australian Cricket Team is scheduled to visit our country;

(b) if so, whether their programme has been drawn up;

(c) the date of its visit; and

(d) the terms on which it has agreed to tour this country?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The visit is likely to take place in the winter of 1959-60. The programme, and the terms on which the tour will be undertaken, have not yet been finalised.

World Petroleum Conference

763. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state whether India is taking part in World Petroleum Conference to be held in New York in the months of May and June 1959?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The matter is under consideration.

Consulting Engineers for Durgapur Steel Plant

764. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1542 dated 24th September, 1958 and state:

(a) how many Indian technicians are at present provided by the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd. to the Consulting Engineers at Durgapur Plant;

(b) the terms on which these technicians are employed; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far on this account?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 47.

(b) They are employees of Hindustan Steel Private Ltd. and their terms are same as those of other persons employed in similar positions in the Hindustan Steel.

(c) Rs. 3,55,325.

Naval Exercises

765. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian ships and aircrafts which took part in the naval exercises held in September, 1958; and

(b) to what extent they have gained success in their exercises?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Nine ships and five aircrafts took part in the exercises on passage from Cochin to Bombay. A few aircraft of the Indian Air Force also took part in a major exercise as the Fleet approached Bombay Harbour.

(b) The exercises were successful and valuable experience was gained by the officers and men

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research

766. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state·

(a) the number and nature of patents taken out by organisations affiliated to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during the period 1954 to 1958 so far, and

(b) how far such patents have been found of use in this country and/or abroad?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) (a) 276 patents have been taken out by organisations affiliated to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research during the period 1954—1958 (upto 3rd November, 1958) The patents are of industrial and developmental nature relating to a wide field of science and technology

(b) From among these patents (i) 24 patents have been licensed to industry in India for commercial exploitation, and none in foreign countries (ii) 28 patents have been released to industry free of charge in India

Reclassification of Backward Classes

767. Shri Basumatari· Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1524 on the 24th September 1958 and state

(a) the terms of reference or instructions to Deputy Registrar General for making a sample survey about the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and other Backward classes in the States,

(b) whether the large number of Tribal people working in the Tea Gardens in Assam and also outside Tea Garderns who are known as ex-Tea Garden Tribes are taken as Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so the reason thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No specific terms of reference were issued to the Deputy Registrar General for conducting the survey In order to enable the Government to evolve suitable criteria for the precise definition of "Other Backward Classes" he was asked to compile and submit information on the literacy and occupational patterns of the population according to the 1951 census in the States of Bombay, Madras and West Bengal

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

Discretionary Funds

768 Shrimati Mafida Ahmed. Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to lay a statement showing amounts granted to Institutions/individuals in the State of Assam from the discretionary funds of various Ministries of the Government of India during the last five years?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II annexure No 109]

Indian Citizenship

769. Shri Subiman Ghose. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state ..

(a) how many inhabitants of foreign countries other than refugees from Pakistan have applied for taking up Indian citizenship in the years 1957 and 1958,

(b) names of the countries to which they belong, and

(c) how many such applications have been accepted and rejected and how many are pending?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c) Two Statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 110].

Purchase of Anti-Submarine Frigates

771. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Prodhan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have ordered the purchase of Anti-Submarine Frigates for the Indian Navy;

(b) if so, at what price; and

(c) whether global tenders were called for the supply of the said frigates?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No order has been placed recently for the purchase of an Anti-Submarine Frigate

(b) and (c) Do not arise

बीकानेर में पकडा गया चोरी-छिपे लाया गया सोना

७७१. **श्री प० ला० बाकणकर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १ अगस्त, १९५८ से ३१ अक्तूबर, १९५८ तक राजस्थान के बीकानेर डिवीजन में कितने मूल्य का चोरी-छिपे लाया गया सोना पकडा गया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : राजस्थान के बीकानेर डिवीजन में १ अगस्त, १९५८ से ३१ अक्तूबर, १९५८ तक चोरी-छिपे लाते हुये जो सोना पकडा गया उसका मूल्य १,३७,७६१ ०० रुपये है ।

Appointment of S.D.O's in Tripura

772. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of appointment of the sub-divisional officers in Tripura;

(b) whether the candidates for the posts of sub-divisional officers have to appear in any competitive examination; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Recruitment to the posts of Sub-Divisional Officers is made by promotion from the immediate subordinate rank of Sub-Treasury Officers on a selection basis

(b) No.

(c) Having regard to the very limited number of posts direct recruitment on the basis of a competitive test is not considered appropriate

Seizure of Currency Notes

773. { Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 25th October, 1958, the land customs found and seized Rs 51,000 in Rs 100 Indian currency notes at Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta, and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir On the 25th October, 1958, the Customs Officer at Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta, examining export cargo booked for Hongkong noticed one wooden case, which was declared in the shipping bill as a gift parcel On suspicion the Customs Officer made a careful examination of the box and it was found that the strengthening battens outside the box had been ingeniously hollowed out from inside and contained Rs 51,000 in Indian currency notes of the denomination of Rs 100

Recruitment to Services

774. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state what are the various factors which are taken into consideration for recruitment to the three services in the lower ranks?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The main factors which are taken into consideration for

recruitment in the ranks in the three services are nationality, age, physical and medical standards and educational qualifications of the applicants.

Military Truck Accidents

775. **Shri Hem Raj**: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents of collision between Military lorries and civil buses which took place in the Punjab during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958;

(b) the number of lives lost and the damage done to the military and civil property; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government or proposed to be taken to minimise the accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The number of accidents by collision between military lorries and civilian buses or lorries in Punjab during the three years was as follows:

1956	10
1957	7
1958	11

(b) As a result of the accidents, only one civilian died in 1956. There were no deaths due to these accidents in 1957 and 1958. As regards the damage done to the military and civil property, the information is not available. Such cases were disposed of by various units which have since changed location. The time and labour involved in the collection of this information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(c) To bring down the motor vehicle accidents in the Armed Forces to the minimum, instructions have been issued to Armed Forces personnel from time to time that (i) traffic rules should be strictly observed specially in urban and thickly populated areas. (ii) vehicles on the move particularly through inhabited localities should be checked by flying squads of military police for over speeding; and (iii) recruit drivers should not be posted to units before achieving the prescribed standard of training.

Instructions also exist in respect of "High Way Code", "Speed Restrictions" and "M.T. Discipline" which are issued and revised where necessary from time to time. Every M.T. accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry and person/persons found guilty is/are awarded appropriate punishment.

Foreign Exchange for West Indies Cricket Team

776. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal**: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign exchange has been sanctioned for the West Indies cricket team's tours in the ensuing winter; and

(b) if so what is the amount?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) £16,500.

Staff with Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs

777. **Shri Daljit Singh**: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2682 on the 24th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the percentage of posts of assistants and clerks in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by Government;

(b) the reasons for not filling up the same, and

(c) the time by which it will be filled up?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The posts of Assistants and clerks in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs are included in the cadres of

the Central Secretariat Service and the Central Secretariat Clerical Service, respectively direct recruitment to which, on the basis of competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission, is made by the Ministry of Home Affairs on an all-Secretariat basis. The reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for this recruitment is 12½ and 5 per cent respectively. As for the post of clerks filled otherwise, the respective percentage is 16 2/3 and 5.

(b) and (c) The short fall is due to non-availability of suitable candidates and also due to the fact that the candidates recruited through open competition are not distributed to various Ministries on a Community basis. It is not possible to indicate a time limit by which the reserved quota for these communities will be filled up.

Service Continuity and Probation Period Rules

778. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the previous services continue if any employee of any Department of any grade of the Central Government is promoted to higher post in that Department or transferred to other Department on promotion; and

(b) what is the period of probation laid down for the employees (grade-wise) of the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Minstry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes. The continuity of service of an employee is disturbed only if he is discharged, removed or dismissed from service On promotion or transfer to a higher post, an employee maintains continuity of service.

(b) No uniform period of probation has been prescribed for all grades in the Central Services. The period of probation, which normally varies from one to two years, is fixed for each service/department with reference to its needs. The required information is not readily available and the time and labour involved in its collection will be considerable.

सोने का तस्कर व्यापार

७७९. **डा० राम सुभग सिंह :**
श्री पांगरकर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ अगस्त, १९५८ से अब तक देश में कुल कितने मूल्य का अवैध सोना बरामद किया गया ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने लोगों को अब तक हिरासत में लिया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) १ अगस्त १९५८ से ३१ अक्तूबर १९५८ तक की अवधि में चोरी-छिपे लाये जाते हुये जो सोना कस्टम अधिकारियों ने पकड़ा उसका मूल्य २७,८४,३२७ रुपये था ।

(ख) १६९ ।

Welfare Extension Projects in Orissa

780. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Welfare Extension Projects have been started in Orissa by the Central Social Welfare Board; and

(b) if so, how many such projects have been started and the places where they are located?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix II, annexure No 111]

Administrative Staff College Hyderabad

781. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how may students are admitted every year for training in the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad and what is the duration of the course;

(b) whether the College is intended only for those Officers in service and if so, what is the maximum age-limit for admission; and

(c) what is the expenditure by the Government of India on each student for the training?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Administrative Staff College conducts three Courses a year, each of three months' duration. The number of candidates admitted to the three courses conducted so far, is as shown below:

1st Course :	6th December, '57 to 28th February, '58	30
2nd Course :	13th June, '58 to 5th September, '58	36
3rd Course :	26th September, '58 to 19th December, '58	37

The College, when fully organised, will admit 60 candidates to each course.

(b) Persons who are working in senior executive positions in industry, commerce, Government departments and other organisations and possess generally 10-15 years' experience are admitted. No definite age limits are prescribed but candidates generally belong to the age group 30-45.

(c) The Central Government are giving a recurring grant of Rs. 3.0 lacs per year to the College for the first three years. On this basis, the share of the Government of the expenditure per candidate is about Rs. 1666. In addition, the Government are bearing the fees and other expenses of the Officers of the Central and State Governments sent for training at the College.

Delhi Public Library

782. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the remodelling of the Delhi Public Library has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No such scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Tribal Areas

783. Shri U. C. Patnaik:
Shri Mohan Nayak:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state what concrete steps the Union Government have taken to encourage tribal-mindedness among officers posted by them to tribal areas?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The officers posted in tribal areas are State Government servants. Certain States have their own arrangements for the training of these officers in tribal affairs. The Government of India have also sanctioned a grant to meet the cost of training of State Government officers at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences at Bombay.

Adimjati Technical Institute

784. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is always a shortage of tribal boys in the overseer course of the Adimjati Technical Institute at Imphal; and

(b) whether Government have approved of the proposal to admit non-tribal students of Manipur from the next session of the Adimjati Technical Institute in view of the fact that it is difficult to get seats for overseers course in institutions outside Manipur?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet. The matter is under consideration.

National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped

785. **Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the personnel of National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped;

(b) the main recommendations made by them during the last two years;

(c) which of them have been implemented so far; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive scheme for the needs of handicapped children?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 112].

Handcarts and Wheel Barrows for Scavengers

786. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have submitted schemes for the supply of handcarts or wheel barrows to scavengers employed by Municipalities or other local bodies; and

(b) whether the sum of Rs. 39000 sanctioned to the Government of Orissa for the above purpose has since been drawn?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Progress report from the State Government has not yet been received. The required information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Primary Education

787. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to the State Government of Orissa for primary education during 1958-59, so far; and

(b) the total amount of money that has been allocated to the State of Orissa for primary education under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) According to the new procedure introduced this year regarding the payment of Central assistance to the State Governments for the implementation of Development Programmes under the Second Five Year Plan, separate sanctions for individual schemes are not issued in advance to State Governments Lump sum "ways and means advances" to the extent of 3/4 of the admissible Central assistance for all sectors of development being released in regular monthly instalments beginning in May, 1958 The amount of Central assistance that will be admissible to Government of Orissa for any category of schemes will be calculated during the 4th quarter of the year on the basis of the actual progress achieved by that State during the first three quarters and estimates for the 4th quarter. Scheme-wise sanctions of Central grants for the year 1958-59 will be issued accordingly, at that time

(b) A sum of Rs. 265 23 lakhs was allocated to the State of Orissa for Elementary (including Basic) Education at the time of the formulation of the Second Five Year Plan.

Delhi Basic School Teachers

788. {**Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No 664 on 21st August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the rest of the teachers in the Basic Schools in Delhi have been made permanent, and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Not yet

(b) The Basic Schools in Delhi have since been transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the matter is now under their consideration

Insurance

789. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that Other Ranks in the Defence Services are not allowed to subscribe to insurance from the Provident Fund Deposits, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes

(b) The Armed Forces do not provide a long-term career for the majority of personnel below officer rank The main object of the Armed Forces Personnel Provident Fund is to enable them to accumulate some savings during their service, which would help in their rehabilitation in civil life, and also to meet certain obligatory expenses such as marriages and other ceremonies even while in service In the case of senior ranking personnel, such as JCOs, the savings are conserved for objects like purchase or construction of houses Subscription to the Fund is optional, and not obligatory; and personnel are expected to finance their insurance policies, if any, from savings other than what are diverted to the Armed Forces Personnel Provident Fund for the specific purposes mentioned above.

Effective use of Indigenous Materials

790. { Shri Vajpayee: / Shri U. L. Patil:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence has initiated a drive to improvise and adopt materials available in the country and put them to effective use,

(b) whether the Ministry propose to recondition unserviceable trucks and other military vehicles, and

(c) the experience gained hereto in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes

(b) All repairable vehicles for which there is a requirement are reconditioned or overhauled by Army Base Workshops under phased repair programmes

(c) Vehicles so far overhauled in EME Base Workshops have given satisfactory service

आप्रवासी मुसलमान

७९१. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री: क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १५ अक्तूबर १९५२ से देश में (राज्यानुसार) कितने मुसलमान बाहर से आकर भारत में बसे हैं ,

(ख) तब से कितने मुसलमान परिवार पाकिस्तान चले गये ,

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कितने मुसलमान पारपत्र पद्धति के आधार पर भारत आये किन्तु अब वापस पाकिस्तान जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं , और

(घ) जो मुसलमान पाकिस्तान से आकर भारत में बस गये अथवा जो पारपत्र पद्धति के आधीन भारत आये क्या उन में से कोई पंचमार्गी होने के अपराध में गिरफ्तार किये गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पंडित गो० ब० पन्त):

(क)

राज्य	३१ अक्तूबर १९५८ तक आने वालों की संख्या
आंध्र प्रदेश	१३३
असम	३
बिहार	७७
बम्बई	१,३१७
दिल्ली	६३२
हिमाचल प्रदेश	३
केरल	२
मध्य प्रदेश	१४९
मद्रास	५८
मैसूर	२१
उड़ीसा	१४
पंजाब	२६४
राजस्थान	२३०
त्रिपुरा	४
उत्तर प्रदेश	१,२९६
पश्चिम बंगाल	३४
जोड़	४,२३७

(ख) यह सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है।

(ग) फिलहाल केवल १९५६ और १९५७ के ही आंकड़े प्राप्त हैं। इन दो सालों में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या ५१,६९६ है।

(घ) कुछ पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्ज द्वारा अनुचित कार्यवाहियां की जाने का पता लगा है।

Iron Ore Deposits in Punjab

792. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposits of good quality iron ores have been found in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the names of places and the quantity found there?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. Only some minor deposits have been found.

(b) Medium sized good quality iron ores have been found as follows:

Locality	Quantity	Quality
(1) Kangra district—along the left bank of Uhl river near Dharman.	Half a million ton.	Quality of the ore of this 6 mile belt varies from place to place.
(2) Mohindergarh district Iron-ore has been recorded at Chhapra-Antri-Beharipur in Mohindergarh.	Little over one million tons.	The quality of the ore is fair average iron content being 60·78%.

Iron ore is also reported near Dhanota and at Dadri Tahsil of Mohindergarh district.

Cheap Editions of Books

793. { Shri Hem Barua: / Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Education Minister indicated at the recent Seminar on Publishing and Book-production organised by the All-India Hindi Publishers' Association that the Government propose to help in the production of cheap editions of books of the nature of Pelican and Penguin series;

(b) if so, whether details of such a proposal have been worked out; and

(c) the nature thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Speaking at the Seminar, the Education Minister said; "The National Book Trust was set up last year to undertake the publication of good inexpensive books on diverse topics, in the Indian languages. We know how useful, the Pelican and

Penguin Books in English have proved to the entire world It is our aim also to see that good books, in whichever languages they may be, should reach the common people" (From a speech delivered in Hindi)

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Annual National Art Exhibition

794. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state-

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lalit Kala Akadami proposes to award three prizes to the best exhibits in the academic the oriental and the modernistic styles at the annual National Art Exhibition, instead of a single prize as hitherto, and

(b) if so the reasons for the departure from the original procedure?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M M Das). (a) The Lalit Kala Akademi has decided to award nine prizes in all of Rs 1,000 each, for the three best exhibits in each of the three schools of Paintings—Academic-Realistic, Oriental and Modern The best of the nine exhibits will also be awarded the Akademi's Gold Plaque of the year, if adjudged as the best exhibit of the year

(b) The main reason is to give proper recognition and encouragement to different schools of painting in the country

Petroleum Products

795. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state-

(a) what are the long term estimates of India's requirements of petroleum products for the next five years; and

(b) what is the exact quantum of foreign exchange savings as a result of the working of the refineries in India at present?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Estimates of forward requirements of petroleum Products in the country are treated as secret and, therefore, are not disclosed in the public interest

(b) According to calculations made by the Reserve Bank of India, in 1955 the savings (excluding retained earnings) were *Rs 2 62 crores and, in 1956,* Rs 3 22 crores These calculations are being examined further, similar review is in progress regarding 1957 also

सशस्त्र सेना के प्रधान कार्यालय के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी

७९६ **श्री भक्त दर्शन** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १० अप्रैल, १९५८ के अताराकित प्रश्न सख्या २२६४ के उत्तर के सबध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सशस्त्र सेना के प्रधान कार्यालय के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियो द्वारा दिये गये ज्ञापन पर पहले किये गये निर्णयो को कार्यान्वित करने मे इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उस तिथि तक जिन विषयो के बारे में निर्णय नही किया गया था उनके बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय करने के सबध मे इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) (क) तथा (ख) स्थितिसूचक एक विवरण लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	विषय	स्थिति
(क)	सशस्त्र सेना प्रधान कार्यालय के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा दिये गये ज्ञापन में उठाये गये मामलों पर पहले किये गये निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करने में प्रगति :—	
१	वर्दियां प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के नाप की बनवाई जानी चाहिएं। (१०-४-५८ को उत्तर दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२६४ के उत्तर में संलग्न विवरण का विषय नम्बर ५)	अब वर्दी की प्रत्येक चीज व्यक्ति के नाप के अनुसार जारी की जाती है।
(ख)	सशस्त्र सेना प्रधान कार्यालय के चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा दिये गये ज्ञापन में उठाये गये उन मामलों के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय किये जाने के बारे में प्रगति, जिन के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय नहीं किया गया था —	
१	सुरक्षादल के कर्मचारियों को अन्य चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को दी गई सुविधाओं का दिया जाना। (१०-४-५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२६४ के उत्तर में संलग्न विवरण का विषय नम्बर ६)	उन्नति देने के विषय में उपयुक्तता के साधारण नियमों के अधीन आने वाले सुरक्षादल के चपरासियों से अन्य चपरासियों जैसा बर्ताव किया जाता है। सुरक्षादल के उपयुक्त चपरासी अर्धस्थायी घोषित किये गये हैं। सुरक्षादल के अस्थायी चपरासियों की आसामियों को स्थायी बनाने के विषय में एक मामले पर सरकार विचार कर रही है।
२	चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के लिए हिन्दी कक्षाएं जारी की जाएं (उसी का विषय नम्बर ७)	सरकार अभी मामले पर विचार कर रही है।
३	चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के निवासस्थानों में बिजली के पंखे लगाये जाएं। (उसी का विषय नम्बर ८)	सरकार अभी मामले पर विचार कर रही है।

लैंसडौन, लन्डौर और चकरौता छावनियों का विकास

७६७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १७ नवम्बर, १९५७ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३२१ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लैंसडौन, लन्डौर और चकरौता छावनी बोर्डों को जो अनुदान १९५७-५८

में स्वीकृत किये गये थे उनमें से कितनी राशि (मंदकार) व्यय की गई है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त आवंटनियों को १९६८-६९ के वर्तमान चालू वर्ष में विभिन्न विकास कार्यों के लिये कितना कितना अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया है ; और

(ग) उन स्वीकृत धनराशियों के उपयोग में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) से (ग). एक विवरण लोक सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११३]

Engineering Diploma

798. **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Bangshi Thakur:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Smt. Sucheta Kripalani:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the qualified Overseers of Hewett Engineering School and Civil Engineering School, Lucknow are considered for employment in various offices under the Government of India whereas those of the Civil Engineering School, Allahabad are not;

(b) whether it is a fact that Overseers from all these institutions are awarded the same Diploma in Civil Engineering by the *Ad hoc* Board of Engineering Education in Uttar Pradesh on the basis of a combined examination; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrimination?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c) The Overseers Certificate in Civil Engineering awarded by the Government of Uttar Pradesh was provisionally recognised by the Central Government in 1955. At that time, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow and Civil Engineering School, Lucknow were preparing candidates for the Certificate.

The State Government reconstituted in January, 1958 their *Ad hoc* Board of Engineering Education and vested it *inter alia* with powers to prescribe courses of study, conduct examinations and award diplomas and certificates in respect of various technical institutions in the State. Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Civil Engineering School, Allahabad and several other institutions in the State which have been established recently are now affiliated to the *Ad hoc* Board. The question of recognition of the Diplomas and Certificates awarded by the Board is under the consideration of the Central Government.

Coal for Delhi

799. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has sought the aid of the State Trading Corporation for an extra supply of coal to build its winter reserves;

(b) if so, the response to this request; and

(c) whether the terms and conditions for this transaction have been worked out?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). In order to prevent a shortage of domestic coke in Delhi during the winter months, the State Trading Corporation has agreed, at the request of the Delhi Administration, to bring in an extra supply of soft coke this season. The terms and conditions of this transaction have already been worked out between the State Trading Corporation and the Delhi Administration.

Corruption Cases

800. **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of corruption cases launched by the Special Police Establishment in 1958 so far, State-wise, showing the ultimate convictions?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 114.]

Central Government Servants

801. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 94 on the 19th November, 1958 and state:

(a) the number of Central Government Servants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Category-wise);

(b) whether this number fills up the reserved posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if not, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Acquisition of Land in Lunej

802. **Shri P. R. Patel:**
Shri K. U. Parmar:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation for land acquired for Lunej oil drilling has been paid; and

(b) if so, the amount paid per acre?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Two-third compensation has been paid for lands acquired at Drill-site No. 1, except in three cases. Of these three owners, two refused to accept payment and title of the third claimant is doubtful. No compensation except crop compensation has yet been paid for lands acquired at drill Site No. 2 and also for a small additional plot of land at Site No. 1

(b) Amount paid per acre of land is Rs. 111.

दिल्ली पुलिस

८०३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर:

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६-५७ तथा १९५७-५८ में दिल्ली पुलिस में कितनी भर्ती की गई ;

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या उनकी संख्या उनके लिये निर्धारित कोटे से कम है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (पं० गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) और (ख) मांगी गई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ११५]

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों के लिये शारीरिक और शैक्षणिक योग्यताओं में छूट दे देने के बावजूद भी उन जातियों के योग्य व्यक्ति प्राप्त नहीं है।

12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED FAILURE TO INCREASE SUGARCANE PRICES

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Ram Sevak Yadav and Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria They want to discuss the situation arising out of the—

> "Failure of the Government of India to take action on the resolutions unanimously passed by the Legislative Assemblies of U P. and Bihar for increase in the price of sugarcane"

The notice is a long one I need not read the whole of it

As long ago as, I think, the 8th of November- or even earlier—I got notice of a motion about the fixation of sugarcane prices from Shri Khushwaqt Rai, saying that the question regarding the fixation of higher prices of sugarcane as recommended by the U P and Bihar Legislative Assemblies be taken into consideration On that, on the 16th, I passed an order, 'Why not treat the notice as a calling attention notice on which the Government may make a statement? If he still wants to discuss it, we may consider the matter later Find out from the hon Minister'

Then we wrote to the hon Minister He has not found time so far to make a statement before the House Is he willing to make the statement today?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): I can make a statement in a few days' time; or, if you want, I shall make the statement just now

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister can make the statement today, we should not keep the matter pending

Shri Yadav (Barabanki): The canegrowers of U.P have decided to go on strike and to stop the supply of sugarcane to the mills. So, it would be better if the Minister of Food and Agriculture fixes up the price before the 15th December.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, in U P. and Bihar. . .

Mr Speaker: I am not going to allow the hon. Member to speak, it is not a general discussion

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Prices have not been fixed in U P even. .

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member is not a party to the notice of the adjournment motion given by Shri Yadav and Shri Bhadauria

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I come from U P

Mr. Speaker: There are 88 hon. Members coming from U P , not one hon Member Probably, the hon Member is misled by the fact that I am leaning towards his side I was physically leaning that side I was received notice of this adjournment motion I have merely to consider whether it should be allowed or not. I am not going to allow it. In view of the keenness of the hon Members I am anxious that the House should have an opportunity to know what exactly the position is But for the fact that I want to hear what the hon Minister has to say, I would not have brought it up here He is going to make a statement

Shri Yadav: I want to say a few words

Mr. Speaker: Not before the hon Minister makes his statement

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, the price of sugarcane is fixed by the Government one year before the harvesting season and the price of sugarcane for the season 1958-59 was fixed either in the month of December, 1957, or early 1958, that is, before the sowing took place The prices fixed were Rs 1-7-0 at the gate and Rs 1-5-0 at the outstation Those prices continue to prevail

I understand that the U P Legislature and the Bihar Legislature have passed resolutions for enhancing those prices But the practice always has been that the prices once announced apply to the next harvest

[Shri A. P. Jain]

You will remember, Sir, that on a number of occasions it has been stated in this House that even with these prices of Rs. 1-7-0 at the gate and Rs. 1-5-0 at outstations, the area under sugarcane is increasing and particularly in some western districts of U.P. It has been increasing at the cost of the areas under foodgrains. These prices are remunerative and Government have no intention of revising the prices for 1958-59. For 1959-60, the matter will come up for consideration before Government, prices for 1959-60 will be announced later.

It will really be a pity if any political party or any individual person. . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Congress is after that in U.P. because they have agreed to the passing of this resolution.

Shri A. P. Jain: Whether it is the Congress or it is the opposition party, anybody who incites the cane-growers not to supply cane to the mills is not doing any service to the cane-growers. If the cane-growers do not supply the cane to the mills they will suffer the most.

I will, therefore, submit that the policy of Government had been announced well in time and there is no reason for revising it and any agitation against it is not helpful either to the cane-grower or to anyone else (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): The cane-growers are not going to be misguided.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am now concerned only with the question of the admission of the adjournment motion. If it is admitted, hon. Members will have an opportunity to speak. But, it is not going to be admitted. (*Interruptions.*)

Order, please. Hon. Members will kindly hear me. This is a longstanding matter. The U.P. Legislative Assembly and the Bihar Legislative Assembly have passed resolutions according to this notice of the adjournment motion. The hon. Minister was apprised of this long ago, as early as 8th November. He has considered this matter and he says he is not going to revise the prices. On the other hand, he is definitely of the opinion, as he has said, that hon. Members will be doing an injustice to the cane-growers themselves. That is the view of the Government.

Under those circumstances and in view of the fact that this is a continuing matter and it has been there for a long time, adjournment motion is not the proper method. Therefore, I am not going to give consent.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I wanted to ask a question. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): It is unfortunate. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Everything is unfortunate. Hon. Members must know the scope of an adjournment motion. I would not have brought this before the House but for the fact that I wanted the hon. Minister to make a statement He has made the statement now. In view of that I feel that adjournment motion is not the proper method and I do not give my consent.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I wish to submit only one thing. Sir (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Papers are to be laid on the Table.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of Indian Delegation to Meeting of I.M.F.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and

the Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Finance Corporation. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1061/58.]

AMENDMENTS TO CENTRAL SALES TAX (REGISTRATION AND TURNOVER) RULES

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 896, dated the 1st October, 1958, as corrected by Notification No. G.S.R. 1059 dated the 8th November, 1958, making certain amendments to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1095/58.]

STATEMENTS re ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(i) Supplementary statement No. II. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 116.]

Fifth Session, 1958 of Second Lok Sabha.

(ii) Supplementary statement No. XI. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 117.]

Fourth Session, 1958 of Second Lok Sabha.

(iii) Supplementary statement No. XIII. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 118.]

Third Session, 1957 of Second Lok Sabha.

(iv) Supplementary statement No. X. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 119.]

Fifteenth Session, 1957 of First Lok Sabha.

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (PAY) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1095 dated the 22nd November, 1958, making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1062/58.]

AMENDMENTS TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 954 dated the 18th October, 1958.

(ii) G.S.R. No 955 dated the 18th October, 1958.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 1016 dated the 1st November, 1958.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 1017 dated the 1st November, 1958.

(v) G.S.R. No. 1019 dated the 1st November, 1958.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1068/58.]

12.10 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st December, 1958."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st December, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

12.10½ hrs.

PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to declare that certain offices of profit under the Government shall not disqualify the holders thereof for being chosen as, or for being, members of Parliament, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.

Yesterday, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava wanted to move his amendment relating to the insertion of a new clause 3-A. We have disposed of one clause 3-A. So, it should be 3-B.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (Hissar): But there is another clause 3-B and it will come later. I will now move 3-A.

Mr. Speaker: All right; he may move this amendment now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 12, *insert*—

"3-A. (1) There shall be constituted a Standing Parliamentary Committee consisting of fifteen members; ten from Lok Sabha appointed by the Speaker and five from the Rajya Sabha appointed by the Chairman to scrutinize all existing and future Committees statutory or non-statutory and all offices of profit whether existing at present or to be created in future and recommend to the Government that such offices as in their opinion should be declared not to disqualify may be so declared by Parliament by law. The list contained in the Schedule referred to in clause (1) of section 3 and any subsequent list in any other Act passed by Parliament declaring offices which will not disqualify within the meaning of article 102 of the Constitution will be reviewable from time to time by the Committee and the Committee shall be competent to recommend the amendments to the list by way of addition or omission.

(2) The first Standing Parliamentary Committee shall be constituted as early as possible within a month of passing of this Act and all existing Committees and offices other than those contained in the Schedule referred to in clause (i) of section 3 shall be scrutinized as early as possible within a period of six months from the passing of this Act. It shall be the duty of the Government to bring the supplementary measure for enactment without delay in the Parliament for purposes of declaration of offices of profit which will not disqualify

(3) The Complete Schedule so enacted by Parliament shall be published in the Official Gazette of India and the Gazette of the States and given wide publicity."

As I submitted previously, according to my scheme of things, a standing Parliamentary Sub-Committee should be appointed within one month after the passing of this Bill which should be required to scrutinise all the Committees including those given in this Bill in the Schedule and also other Committees whose composition has not been produced before the Joint Committee All these offices should be scrutinised by that Parliamentary Sub-Committee and at the same time, these Committees and the offices should be reviewable by this Committee from time to time. When this

Committee had made its recommendations, the Government should bring in supplementary legislation to complete the Schedule. The Schedule will then be complete and it should be given wide publicity.

We want that all the committees and offices which the Parliament declares as not to be disqualifying under article 102 should be contained in the Schedule. It will then be clear and unambiguous and those who stand for membership of Parliament will know where they stand in regard to this office of profit By virtue of clause 3(1) we have already accepted and we have practically given immunity to all the offices of chairman, secretary or members of all the committees which are present today and perhaps, I think, those that may be created hereafter They have been given absolute ammunity practically except in so far as some Committees contained in the Schedule; the provisions of article 102 may be regarded as non-existent That is the position after we have passed clause 3(1) The whole clause is so worded Two negatives were used thereby giving immunity to all the Committees which were examined and not examined, whether they existed or not existed before. We should be realistic and do our duty by the Constitution as understood by the framers of the Constitution It is necessary that Parliament should exercise its discretion and consider the matter carefully and find out which offices are to be disqualified Not a single Member of the Joint Committee had given any attention to the composition of the remaining Committees. Only about 1,300 committees were seen and the rest remain. It is absolutely necessary before we enact a measure of this kind that we go through them and find out for ourselves whether we are justified in giving such immunity. May I respectfully call the attention of the House to what fell from you, Sir, on the 25th of November, 1958 in this House? You were pleased to observe like this:

"Everybody who holds an office of profit, whoever he may be, is disqualified He has to justify to this House that except this gentleman who is a Member of this Parliament, it is impossible to get any other person to look after that other body and if he goes to that other body, unless he comes in here, Parliament will suffer, it is only when he makes out that particular case, there will be exemption It is not the general rule that everybody can hold any office and all the same be a Member here and sell away this Parliament to every other man in the world. I am really surprised how we are trying to throw open the floodgates to everybody who holds an office of profit. We must do this with great care and caution No Member of Parliament should have one leg here and another leg there, except when Parliament decides"

The Minister of Law (Shri A K Sen): What is the number of the amendment which the hon Member is moving?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Amendment No. 31 But I am reading the observations made by the hon Speaker. You were pleased to observe that it is not as a matter of course every Member of this House should be given exemption about all the Committees

Mr Speaker: That was my reading of the Constitution; that is my interpretation of the Constitution

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: You are perfectly right In the speech which the hon. Mover himself made at the time of moving the motion for reference to Joint Committee, he himself has said that each particular office must be gone into and scrutinised before we give our sanction for exemption. Now, yesterday when he waxed so eloquent, he was of the view that those persons who were supporting

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

the other side of the view were mere talkers and they did not realise the position that they had to work for the Parliament and also for the country. The position is not correct. It is idle to talk like this. Should every person in this House be given exemption, whether he comes within article 102 or not? This is too wide. We have to strike a balance. My view is that unless and until every person justifies his exemption and we come to the conclusion that but for this exemption the work of the country shall suffer and his presence there is indispensable, he should not be exempted. Your view was that it would be selling away the Parliament to all those people exempted as a matter of course. I agree with this view that, as a matter of fact, we ought to allow the exemption only when it is necessary and it is in the interest of the country to do so. But to say that every person should be exempted and those persons who do not agree with this view are mere talkers in this House is, I think, to speak nonsense.

As a matter of fact, according to the observations made by you, my feeling is that every committee should be scrutinised before we come to the conclusion that exemption should be given. But what has happened? We had no occasion to discuss here matters relating to the Hindustan Steel Co. Ltd. and other important Committees. I have got some amendments by Shri Morarka and Shri Jaganatha Rao to the effect that there are certain committees which have not been included here. For instance, there is the Oil India Ltd., where the investments and commitments run into crores of rupees. Therefore, my humble submission is that according to the principles that we have accepted in the Schedule and according to what the Joint Committee did, unless and until the composition of those committees are seen it will be quite wrong for us to give an omnibus order that every committee is given exemption, even though the composition of that committee has not been looked into.

Sir, as I said, according to you and according to the speech of my hon. friend there, it is absolutely necessary that the constitution of each committee must be seen. And, according to the statement given in the report of the Joint Committee, according to the admission of the hon. Law Minister and the Deputy Minister, and also according to the hon. Deputy-Speaker himself, these committees have not been examined. I would very humbly ask, what is the warrant for accepting the view that all committees which have not been examined should be exempted? Is it because the hon. Minister thinks that every person is a mere talker who does not accept this view?

Now, in the report of the Joint Committee also it has been accepted that such a committee must be constituted. What I want is this. I have taken a balanced view between the two. I think that the interests of the country require that in the matter of development, in the matter of industries and in the matter of sanitation, health, etc., persons should be allowed to serve on committees relating to such matters. On account of their working there I think the interests of the country will not suffer; they will be advanced. Therefore, the Joint Committee went into the composition of 1,300 committees and only selected 137. It is not being realised by the hon. Minister that we exempted more than 1,200 committees. I do not think it is a wise thing on his part to say that we did wrong in even selecting so many committees.

As a matter of fact, unless and until we see the composition of each and every committee, as I have submitted, we will not be honest in dealing with the behest of the Constitution. If my amendment is not accepted it will follow that we have already allowed all committees, statutory or otherwise, this kind of immunity without going into them. Unless and until this is accepted, I do not see how we will be able to discharge our duty conscientiously. Unless we appoint

committee and the committee gives us a complete Schedule, we will not be able to do our duty. The Schedule is incomplete. But if we accept what has been passed yesterday, then it is over complete, because we need not go into the other committees at all and all the committees have been given immunity. If my amendment is accepted, the real position will then be realised and we will be able to go through all the other committees within a period of six months. I feel that the urgency of it is not realised by many people. Supposing we do not do it within six months or appoint a committee within one year, it will mean that all those candidates who wish to stand for election and those persons who are Members of this Parliament already and who come within the purview of article 102, they will get immunity and people will be sitting in this House who according to the Constitution ought not to sit if the membership of the committees where they are members is an office of profit.

Therefore, Sir, it is necessary that as soon as possible we make the correction in our Schedule and make it complete Within a period of six months we must have a complete schedule According to the hon. Law Minister himself, he is of the view that a Standing Committee should be constituted. The only difference is that he has not recognised it in the Bill, he has not given statutory recognition He may or may not give statutory recognition, but what I want is that the Committee must be constituted within one month and they must complete their examination of the rest of the committees as soon as possible. Within a period of six months we should have a complete Schedule. After that Schedule is passed, nobody may be able to stand up and say that so and so has got exemption whereas he ought not to have got exemption. Without that, I do not think we will be doing the right thing. My humble submission, therefore, is that it is necessary that my amendment should be accepted by the House.

Mr. Speaker: The amendment is before the House. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, after all hon. Members have expressed their views, whether it is right to give a kind of a general statement. Up to sub-clause (h) of clause 3 it is all right, where you have referred to Ministers, Whips, persons in the Territorial Army, etc., etc. When we come to (i) it is said:

> "the office of chairman, diector or member of any statutory or non-statutory body other than any such body as is referred to in clause (h), if the holder of such office is not entitled to any remuneration other than compensatory allowance. . . . ."

That is to say, except this category all the others are exempted. The wording in article 102 is: "other than those declared by Parliament". Does it not mean—I am not committed to it; I can only raise an objection which is apparent on the face of the statute according to me—that every office, the holding of which does not entail disqualification, be scrutinised by Parliament? Is it open to us to say even in general terms that except a certain category all the others are exempted? Is such a provision proper? This means, whether anything comes into existence or not, everything other than those that have been set out here will be exempted under this clause.

Shri A. K. Sen: When we were considering clause 3 yesterday, some hon. Members expressed such a view and I have said, as under the present Act and also under this Bill, the principle of exemption, if it is accepted, was that all members of statutory and non-statutory bodies will be exempted provided they draw compensatory allowance only. That is the criterion accepted in those mentioned in the Schedule. That was the scheme which we adopted in the

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Bill. It is not necessary, in my humble submission, to detail seriatim all the hundreds of bodies which may be either in the States or in the Centre.

Mr. Speaker: That seems to have been the case even otherwise. Then they need not have spent six months or eight months over this.

Shri A. K. Sen: The reason which prompted them to examine the various bodies was this. It was clear that the exemption in these terms might include various bodies whose members will be put at a position of advantage compared to others either for the purpose of increasing their influence or for the purpose of distributing patronage and so on. What the Joint Committee members thought was that they should examine as many of these statutory and non-statutory bodies set up under Central and State Acts as possible and see which of them should be disqualified or which of them should not be brought within the exemption under sub-clause (i). That is why, Sir, the Schedule was inserted.

Mr. Speaker: It is said that the exemption does not apply to certain people mentioned in Part I and Part II of the Schedule. But this is a general one. This means that if a person receives only compensation and not salary, in that case the chairman etc of all bodies are exempted under sub-clause (i) except those whose cases have been looked into.

Shri A. K. Sen: With respect, Sir, I would say it is not proper to say: "except those looked into".

Mr. Speaker: Except those looked into and put in here.

Shri A. K. Sen: Many more cases were looked into, something like 1,200 bodies were looked into.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is this. Even though the members of some bodies who come under the general exemption given in sub-clause (i) may be drawing only compensatory allowance and not any salary, it is possible that when their constitutions are looked into we may find that in view of the importance and interest involved in those bodies they ought not to be exempted. They ought not to be brought within the exemption. Therefore they are excluded. If all the bodies have not been looked into, even those bodies which may come in if scrutiny is brought to bear upon them and which have to be excluded from this category—Parts I and II—the general clause will apply to them and until they are looked into, they will have the benefit. That is what he objects to.

Shri A. K. Sen: He may object to it. But that is the infirmity which I pointed out from the very beginning.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, can the House infer that even if this Bill is passed, the Government will go on scrutinizing the others which have not been scrutinized and if they find that there is anything objectionable and ought to be brought within the category of Parts I and II of the Schedule, they will add to the Schedule?

Shri A. K. Sen: That was the assurance I gave in the Joint Commitee, because, as I pointed out, that was the danger of having a schedule which, by the very nature of having a schedule, could never be exhaustive I agreed, and I assured the Committee accordingly that the Government would agree to set up a Standing Committee which will report from time to time to Parliament and the Parliament will take appropriate action periodically.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is all the more reason why, instead of contenting ourselves with the implementation of the assurances that the hon. Law Minister is prepared to give now, and has given

indeed, that he should recommend to Parliament the constitution of a Committee That Committee would have the power to scrutinize all the various committees that would be coming up from time to time, and it would be much better, I think, that we stipulate here and now in the body of this particular Bill that this Parliament expresses itself definitely in favour of this suggestion, without giving any kind of a choice at all or any freedom either to the Ministry or to anybody else, the suggestion being that the Committee should be constituted and it should be constituted in such a manner that 10 Members from this House and five Members from the other House would form it Except for any kind of technical objection that might be raised from the side of the Government, I for myself cannot possibly conceive of any reasonable objection that can be raised at this stage to this particular proposal

Mr Speaker: What I suggested is this We have standing committees for various topics I believe that the hon Minister will introduce later on, after the Bill is passed, a resolution here suggesting the constitution of a Standing Committee of both Houses The resolution may be adopted by the other House, and we will have a Joint Committee looking into the matter from time to time just as the subcommittees of Parliament are doing That will be an annual feature

Shri Ranga: The danger is only this As you yourself have expressed certain doubts and wanted an elucidation from the hon Law Minister, similar doubts might arise in the minds of many people After all, except for the committees that have been notified in this particular schedule for membership of all other committees that are now in existence and are likely to come into existence within the next few months or one year, are we to give a kind of blanket exemption? Why should we give any kind of room for such doubts? Why not here and now make it very clear, namely, that we are going to constitute this particular Committee?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said

Shri Ranga: He says he would have it apart from this particular Bill What is being said by this amendment is that this Committee should be constituted as a part of this particular Bill so that it becomes a statutory body and it will be going into the work from time to time

My only objection is this My hon friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava wants that this Committee should complete its work within six months Thereafter, what is going to happen, I do not know What we would like to have is, some elasticity about this matter There should be a regular Standing Committee and it should be its duty to go on scrutinizing from time to time as and when a new committee comes to be constituted either by the Union Government or by the State Governments, and see whether any of these committees comes or not within the mischief of this particular disqualification This sort of arrangement ought to be made

Therefore, it is necessary that Parliament itself should place on record through this Bill that there should be a Standing Committee

Mr Speaker: Are there any other standing committees where statutorily they have been appointed for the purpose of advising the Government?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Another difficulty also would come in Supposing a Committee were to be constituted as desired and were to scrutinize and recommend certain offices to the Government, may I know what will be the procedure with regard to those offices? Will they not be named in the Bill now? If

[Shri Tyagi]

it be the case that every time a committee is constituted the Bill has to be amended every time and every time an amending Bill has to come before Parliament, then there may be hundreds of such Bills.

Mr. Speaker: With reference to the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances, I do not think it is the Speaker who issues the notification. It is not an advisory committee of Parliament to the Government. We are not doing that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Under article 102 of the Constitution, it is absolutely necessary that a law must be passed by Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: I feel that that is an argument for suggesting that a Standing Committee should be appointed under a statute. The Standing Committee will only advise Members of Parliament to bring in that disqualification. Therefore, let us have a Standing Committee under the rules by a resolution as is done with respect to other standing committees.

Shri Tyagi: If a regular Bill has to come, what is the meaning of a Joint or Select Committee, because a regular Bill will again go to the Select or Joint Committee.

Mr. Speaker: It is only an advisory committee just as the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. We find out those mistakes and enable the hon Members to decide whether these rules could be accepted or not and also to inform the Government that particular rules are *ultra vires* and are beyond the scope of the Bill Likewise, I am sure the hon Minister will, soon after this Bill is enacted, move a resolution here, suggesting that a Joint Committee of both the Houses may be appointed as a Standing Committee to look into, from time to time, these matters that are brought before them and to suggest by themselves, or through any person independently, proposals regarding the various offices. They may scrutinize the committees and send the report to the House. That will serve the purpose, instead of tacking it on to this Bill. I do not think it is right to have a single committee or a Joint Committee mentioned in this Act itself.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): What would be the life of this Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Each year it could be appointed. Why should it be permanent? Each year there must be some Members changing and possibly fresh blood may be enabled to come in, or, rather, the already 'existing blood' may come with a new approach or a fresh approach So, I think that the hon. Member does not press this amendment.

Shri Ranga: I accept your suggestion, and so there is no need for me to speak on it now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have no objection to have a statutory committee But I am anxious about this. We have mentioned in the sub-clause (1) some existing offices including oil company, the Hindustan Steel, etc., where the amount involved runs to crores of rupees. So, unless those committees are examined as soon as possible

Mr. Speaker: My feeling is that this Committee, as soon as it is appointed, will look into all the other committees which have not been included in the schedule and which in any case have not been excluded. Those which were not considered by the Joint Committee now will be considered and, if necessary these disqualifications may be brought to the notice of the House even quarterly, apart from doing so from time to time. That is what he proposes to do. Therefore, I think the hon. Member does not press his amendment.

Shri A. K. Sen: Now, I think no reply is called for from me.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; no reply is called for The Hon Minister hopes to introduce a resolution. This amendment need not be pressed. I need not put it to the vote of the House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Though I do not insist that it should be put to the vote of the House, the assurance must be clear. The assurance, as I understand, should be like this. As soon as possible, a Committee shall be constituted which will go into all the existing committees also which have not been examined, and it will finish its work as soon as possible so that there may be no intermediate long period when everybody may be exempted Some Members, I believe, are accepting posts in Oil India and some are being appointed as Chairmen or so in the Hindustan Steel I do not know what other offices ought to be disqualified to sit in this House The work should be done as soon as possible

Shri A. K Sen: I cannot give an assurance on behalf of the Committee as to what they will do and in what particular manner I can only give an assurance of scope of the resolution, that I intend to bring .

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I hope that this does not mean that we cannot move any amendments adding to or omitting from the Schedule

Mr. Speaker: It does not stand in the way. I go even further and say that periodically that Committee may also examine the existing exemptions in the schedule, and then find out whether, on account of the change in circumstances, those exceptions or exemptions that have been given may not be withdrawn also

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The hon. Minister will have to say it; what is the good of my saying it?

Shri A K. Sen: I have already said that the scope of the committee will not only be confined to those which were not examined by the sub-committee or the Joint Committee, but it will examine the whole set-up, because, as I explained quite clearly, even with regard to the existing committees which are disqualified now by the Schedule, Parliament might feel that having regard to certain changed circumstances, it is necessary that some Members will have to be associated with some of those committees themselves

Shri Ranga: Quite right

Mr. Speaker: So, I do not think the hon Member presses this matter

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I move the next amendment No 88 for the addition of new clause 3B?

Mr Speaker: They say it is out of order

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is based on the provisions of the British House of Commons Disqualifications Act They have also enacted a schedule and they have said that every person who stands for election has to make a declaration that "I have read the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act and I am not a holder of any of the offices mentioned therein" I want that there should be a similar provision in our Bill also

Shri A. K Sen: This is really amending the rules framed under the Representation of the People Act This Bill has nothing to do with this amendment If the hon Member so feels, he can at any future date bring an appropriate amendment to the forms prescribed by the rules under the Representation of the People Act. If the House agrees on a future occasion that such an amendment shall be

[Shri A. K. Sen]

made in the rules, we shall accept it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In this very week, there is a Bill coming up for amending the Representation of the People Act. Will the hon. Minister accept it there?

Shri A. K. Sen: There are other things to consider also.

Shri Tyagi: It will be difficult for every candidate to make such a declaration, because it is not only Members of Parliament who would be candidates in the next elections, but there may be new candidates who do not know anything about this Bill. If they are also forced to sign a declaration saying that they have read the Bill and they are not disqualified, it will be difficult. This measure is so complicated that I do not know whether after this Bill is passed, I am qualified or disqualified.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is for their benefit that, when they become candidates, they make a declaration that "We have gone through the provisions and we are not holders of any of those offices" It is taken from the House of Commons Act. If my hon. friend does not understand, it does not mean that nobody will understand it.

Shri Tyagi: That means only lawyers should be candidates and not others.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Even Manu will not be able to understand the complications.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I put it to vote?

Shri A. K. Sen: May I explain it before you put it to vote? This is really a matter of form which even originally we had not inserted in the Representation of the People Act, because hon. Members must not forget that even now we have an Act which exempts diqualifications. We have article 102. We have no doubt and we had no doubt before that every candidate who stands for election takes the trouble of finding our or getting advised as to his eligibility for standing either for election to This is redundant, though it is borrowed fro mthe British statute. It is not that everything has to be borrowed from England.

The question is, has there ever been a case where a person who holds some office of profit has not taken the care to ascertain whether he is in fact eligible or not, whether in fact he is exempted either under the Prevention of Disqualification Act which is in operation now or under the Representation of the People Act? We must not forget that there are certain disqualifications even under the Representation of the People Act and there are certain exemptions even under the existing Act which we are now repealing. Simply because you put in the form, "I have read this Bill and I have satisfied myself", that does not mean that he is any wiser: or, simply because you do not have it, it does not mean that the man has not taken the trouble of doing it. In any event, it is really a matter for amending the rules under the Representation of the People Act and not a question of inserting a substantive provision in the body of the Act, which will be at the highest a very awkward introduction from the point of view of pure drafting, apart from the merits of the case. That is why I oppose the introduction of such a clause in the body of the Act.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I accept what the hon. Law Minister says and I do not press my amendment now, because the other amending Bill is on the anvil of the House and I will press it there.

Mr. Speaker: I do not exactly remember what that case was, but some instance was brought to my notice some time back and my opinion was asked. At the time of the candidature

when he applied, he was not disqualified Subsequently he got into one of those offices—membership or directorship The election petition only relates to the date of the election and so, though he is disqualified, nothing could be done so far as that is concerned After he comes here, under article 102,

> "a person shall be disqualified from being chosen or for being a Member of either House " etc

Then, steps will have to be taken to write to the President and so on So a member who fills in a particular form must know whether he is qualified or not First of all he must know whether he is above 25 or not There is no meaning in saying that he must consult a lawyer I am sure every person who stands for election consults a lawyer or somebody who knows about it So, when he applie he must be fully posted with the information required under the rules who ought to be the proposer, who ought to be the seconder, scrutiny and so on When he knows all that, should he not know that he is qualified? Who is the person who knows this better than the man who is himself there?

I leave it to the hon Minister to consider whe her any rules can be modified in the light of experience gained, if there are a number of cases where it is necessary So far as this is concerned, the hon Minister feels this need not be made part of the statute Further, it is only a question of amending the rules and no statute amends a rule passed under another statute I do not think the hon Member presses it

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: am not pressing it.

Clause 4 —*(Repeals)*

Shri A K. Sen: I beg to move

Page 3, lines 14 and 15,—

for 'and the Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1953, are hereby repealed" *substitute*—

> "the Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1953, and any provision in any other enactment which is inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed"

This is really a verbal change

Mr. Speaker: The amendment is before the House

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I know what are the provisions which are inconsistent with this Act? Wh put in a general thing like this?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): May I explain? There are several Acts in which reference has been made to Members being qualified or disqualified if they hold that office For instance, take section 24 of the Muslim Wakfs Act or section 4(3) (a) of the Tea Act or the Tariff Commission Act In the Muslim Wakfs Act it is stated that chairmanship or membership of that body shall not disqualify for being a Member of Parliament, that is to say, the disqualification has been removed Under the Tariff Act, on the other hand a disqualification has been imposed In this consolidating Act we have said that the qualifications and disqualifications must be ascertained with reference to this Act and not to any other Act That would follow as a result of interpretation because the later Act always prevails in preference to the earlier Act But this is merely a verbal clarification so as to make it clear that all qualifications and disqualifications must be found with reference to this Act, which is intended to be a consolidating Act.

Shri A. K. Sen: In answer to Pandit Bhargava may I say that this is a recognized form of drafting? When we say that 'anything inconsistent with this Act is hereby repealed" we do not add a list of Acts which are inconsistent. It is a recognized method of drafting.

Shri Morarka: There is another difficulty, and that is about the State Bank of India. One of the sections of the State Bank of India Act says that no Member of Parliament can become a director of that bank. Here in the Schedule we do not mention the State Bank of India. That is to say, we exempt the membership in the directorate of the State Bank of India from being disqualified Under this Act, a Member of Parliament can become a director, whereas under the State Bank of India Act itself a Member of Parliament cannot become a member of their board of directors. Now, in view of this amendment what would be the position? In that Act there is a specific mention about the Members of Parliament not being allowed to become a member or director of the State Bank of India whereas here in our Schedule we do not disqualify them So, what would be the effect?

Mr. Speaker: They will become qualified.

Shri A. K Sen: No, they will not The hon Member forgets that the exemption is only with reference to those offices which carry or entitle the members to only compensatory allowance. The directors of the State Bank are not entitled to compensatory allowance only but they draw much more.

Shri Morarka: When a Member of Parliament becomes a director actually he does not draw anything more than the compensatory allowance. Otherwise, the directorship of all these corporations which are exempted today carry much more than the so-called compensatory allowance But the Members would not draw more than the compensatory allowance. Now in view of this amendment, I want to know whether the provision in the State Bank of India Act would stand nullified or whether that provision would supersede the amendment of the Deputy Law Minister.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I explain? I am sorry that Shri Morarka was not here when I explained the difference between a member choosing only the compensatory allowance and an office which entitles one to compensatory allowance only. The law is quite clear. If I hold an office which entitles me to draw more than the compensatory allowance, I shall not get out of the disqualification simply by proclaiming that I shall draw just what is equivalent to compensatory allowance.

Mr. Speaker: If a salary is attached to an office, he cannot escape it notwithstanding the fact he says "I do not want it".

Shri A. K Sen: Or he does not say anything.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister will kindly consider this matter It is said that this is a consolidated law and that too an exhaustive one. There is a provision here that any provisions in any other law which are inconsistent with this provision would be wrong The hon. Minister himself admitted that the Joint Committee went through as much as possible but still there may be others For that purpose a standing committee has to be appointed. Now there is a blank direction here that all provisions in other laws which are inconsistent with this, whatever they might be, go out and this Act prevails. It will only mean that we have looked into every other matter.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I answer by one word? The inconsistency has come in only because specifically we have disqualified some offices, whi h were otherwise exempt under the relevant Acts. So far as the committees which we have not so i. studied are concerned, no inconsistency has been introduced by the Act itself. So, this inconsistency is in relation to offices which have been specifically disqualified. That is why it is necessary and that result will follow in any event, whether we specifically say so or not. For instance, Tea Board and other committees were examined.

Mr. Speaker: *Shri Morarka's point* was that under the State Bank of India Act persons are disqualified even though they get only compensatory allowance. Now the State Bank is not included in the Schedule So, it will come under the general provision of (1), if we accept this amendment No 54, notwithstanding the provision in the Sta'e Bank of Ind.a Act The hon Minister said that they are entitled not only to compensatory allowance but something more also, and whether they receive it or not is another matter Now they will not be allowed to be members of the board, notwithstanding the fact that they are entitled only to compensatory allowance, because it is not included in the Schedule.

Shri A. K. Sen: First of all, he is assuming that there are some things which are inconsistent with the present Act. whereas there are none The present Act is more or less on lines with the old one.

Mr. Speaker: When a specific Act imposes an exception, a disqualification, even that particular office may come under the general provisions of (i) when it is not included here. When there is a disqualification imposed by a statute this particular provision of (i) will remove that disqualification,

Shri A. K. Sen: In fact, the difficulty has arisen because most of the hon. Members had assumed that simply for foregoing a part of the remuneration or allowance a post ceases to be an office of profit, as it carries only compensatory allowance. Most of the directors—why most? We have examined 1,200 bodies and we have not come across one statutory body where office directors have been provided for which do not carry more than the compensatory allowance. This is only in the case of statutory undertakings where directorships carry only compensatory allowance and nothing else

Mr. Speaker: Possibly the compensatory allowance will itself be increased.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is fixed by definition. If you take the definition of "compensatory allowance" it says:

> "'Compensatory allowance' means any sum of money payable to the holder of an office by way of daily allowance (such allowance not exceeding the amount of daily allowance) to which a member of Parliament is entitled for the purpose of enabling him to recoup any expenditure incurred by him in performing the functions of that office."

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): If any Act like the Reserve Bank Act or the Indian Electricity Act prohibits a member from getting into the board as member or director, it only means that if a Member of Parliament becomes a member or director of that body that membership or directorship is invalid. That by itself will not disqualify him to be a Member of Parliament, if this specific Act does not disqualify him from holding an office of profit. If you say in the Reserve Bank Act that a director cannot become a Member of Parliament and if anybody becomes a Member in spite of that it will only affect his post as

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

director and not his membership of Parliament.

Shri A. K. Sen: Inconsistency will appear only if this Act qualifies and the other Act disqualifies the membership of Parliament or *vice versa*. If a particular Act prohibits a Member from becoming a director it has no inconsistency regarding the qualification or disqualification for membership of Parliament. It is a question of nullity so far as that body is concerned.

Shri Oza (Zalawad): I want a clasification. According to the Schedule the director of the Employees State Insurance is disqualified now from becoming a Member. This House has selected one Member to function as Director of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. What happens to him, I would like to know.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Let us get through this amendment. When we come to the Schedule let us think of all that.

Shri Tyagi: The present amendment, as I could follow it, is that all other similar Acts will expire, or would be repealed. I rarely dabble in these legal phraseologies. But when you are in the Chair, it is perhaps easy to put a question or two. Does the Minister consider it feasible for him to change the phraseology and say that all other Acts shall be deemed to be repealed on the coming into force of this Act, rather than saying that they are hereby repealed. Hereby is taken to mean immediately after the passing of this Bill. This Bill becomes an Act only after it is assented to by the President. Will it not be more appropriate to say that all these Acts will stand repealed on the coming into force of this Act?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will kindly read the amendment again. It says:—

> '(The Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1958, and any provision in any other enactment which is inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed'.

One Act is wholly repealed; certain provisions of some other Acts are repealed. I do not know, it is a matter of drafting, would it not be better to say—

> "and any or all the provisions in any other enactment which is inconsistent with this Act"?

Shri A. K. Sen: "Any" includes "all".

Mr. Speaker: Would it be necessary to say—

> "any provision in any other Act which is inconsistent with any provision in this Act."

Shri A. K. Sen: This Act means any provisions in this Act.

Shri Tyagi: My point is this. A reading of it goes to show. . .

Shri A. K. Sen: What he is saying is the effect of this Act. This Act can never be repealed when it comes into force. It is different from the date of signing by the President, because without its getting the force of law it cannot repeal something.

Shri Tyagi: That means that the provisions of the other Acts which are in conflict with this Act will continue in force.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member's difficulty is this. One of the Acts namely the Prevention of Disqualification Act 1953 is repealed completely. There are provisions (not whole Acts) in certain Acts which are inconsistent with this Act.

Shri Tyagi: Which are such Acts? There are none else about disqualification.

Shri Hajarnavis: There is the Tariff Commission Act. The appointment of a Member of Parliament or legislature as a Member of the Commission will be void unless within one month of his appointment he ceases to be such member

Mr. Speaker: Generally provisions in the other Acts qualifying or disqualifying to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The wording of this amendment is defective. For instance we have got an Act known as the Punjab Land Revenue Act, in which the term *'lambardar"* is defined as a village officer. Under the term revenue officer, as defined in that Act he does not come in. He is not a revenue officer Here in this Bill we have said village revenue officer and *lambardar* is classified as a village revenue officer I submitted this point in the Joint Committee also. According to the Land Revenue Act he is not a revenue officer; according to this Act he becomes a village revenue officer, which is not defined anywhere My submission is that if this is allowed to stand as it is, even the Land Revenue Act of Punjab stands repealed

Shri A. K. Sen: On a point of order. Sir, the Land Revenue Act of Punjab does not deal with qualification or disqualification; therefore, that Act is not in the picture

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The working here is—"provision of any other enactment which is inconsistent with this Act" In that Act the word "revenue officer" is defined. but according to that a *lambardar* is not a revenue officer. In this Bill it is assumed that he is a village rvenue officer To the extent to which there is inconsistency between the two provisions the Punjab Act will stand repealed.

What the hon. Minister actually wants is quite different. He wants that if there is any disqualification in any other Act, this Act should have precedence. As you have pointed out, let this be put in a clearer form. Previously in all the Acts we had a provision in regard to all the bodies on which Members of Parliament were taken, for example, the Coffee Act. the Tea Act, etc. Only in the State Bank Act was a provision made that no Member of Parliament will be allowed to become a Director. That is a good provision. That disqualification is already there. But the wording we use in regard to other Acts should be precise. Otherwise this will have the effect of repealing many other Acts which are not in the contemplation or imagination of my hon. friend

Mr. Speaker: We have defined words like "statutory bodies" "compensatory allowance" etc in this Bill. These may have been defined in some other Acts The amendment which is now suggested will have the effect of repealing anything which is inconsistent with the provisions of this measure.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I answer that?

I do not think this apprehension really merits a serious answer "Compensatory allowance" and "statutory body" are defined for the purpose of this Act and the purpose of this Act is only to remove disqualifications with regard to certain categories of offices of profit. The definition is only for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker: In this Act?

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes. We have defined compensatory allowance. That does not mean that the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act will stand modified simply because the definition of compensatory allowance here will be different from the one there

Mr. Speaker: Here it says any provision inconsistent with this Act.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not that. The plain interpretation is that any provision which is inconsistent with this Act regarding qualification or disqualification of Members of Parliament will stand repealed.

Mr. Speaker: Very good. If any court takes that view, let us come again.

The question is:

Page 3, lines 14 and 15,—

for "and the Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1953, are hereby repealed" *substitute*—

"the Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1953, and any provision in any other enactment which is inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

(The Schedule)

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, who wish to move amendments to the Schedule, may do so.

Shri Morarka: I beg to move:

(1) Page 5,—

after line 4, *insert*—

"Board of Directors of the Hindustan Antibiotics Private Ltd., Pimpri.

Board of Directors of the Hindustan Cables Private Ltd., Roopnarayanpur.

Board of Directors of the Hindustan Salt Company Private Ltd., Jaipur.

Board of Directors of Nahan Foundry Private Ltd., Nahan.

Board of Directors of Indian Rare Earths Private Ltd., Alwaye.

Board of Directors of Travancore Minerals (Private) Ltd., Quilon.

Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

Board of Directors of the State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

Board of Directors of the State Bank of India, Bombay.

Board of Directors of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Calcutta.

Board of Directors of the National Projects Construction Corporation (Private) Ltd., New Delhi.

Board of Directors of the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Board of Directors of the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd., Bombay.

Board of Directors of the Orissa Mining Corporation (Private) Ltd., Bhuwaneshwar.

Board of Directors of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd., New Delhi.

Board of Directors of the Eastern Shipping Corporation Private Ltd., Bombay.

Board of Directors of the Indian Telephone Industries Private Ltd., Bangalore.

Board of Directors of the Western Shipping Corporation (Private) Ltd., Bombay.

Board of Directors of the Ashoka Hotels (Private) Ltd., New Delhi.

Board of Directors of the Hindustan Housing Factory Private Ltd., New Delhi.

Board of Directors of the Oils India (Private) Ltd."

(2) Page 9,

after line 28, *add*—

" All India Cattle Show Committee, New Delhi."

(3) Page 9,—

after line 28, *add*—

"Central Council of Gosamvardhana, New Delhi.

The Central Provident Fund, New Delhi.

The Coal Mines Provident Fund, Dhanbad.

Coal Mines Welfare Fund, Dhanbad."

(4) Page 11,—

after line 18, *insert*—

"Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

Mica Mines Welfare Fund, Dhanbad.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for Andhra, Nellore."

Shri Dasappa: I beg to move:

(1) Page 4, line 3,—

omit "PART I"

(i) Page 4,—

omit lines 5 to 10; and

(2) (ii) Page 9,—

after line 28, *add*—

"Advisory Committee for the Air-India International Corporation appointed under section 41 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953 (27 of 1953).

Advisory Committee for the Indian Airlines Corporation appointed under Section 41 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953 (27 of 1953)."

(3) Page 9, line 27,—

omit "PART II".

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

(1) Page 11,—

after line 35, *add*—

"*Bombay*

Board or any of the committees constituted under it under the Nanded Sikh Gurdwara Sachakhand Shri Hazur Apchalnagar Sahib Act, 1956."

(2) Page 12,—

after line 14, *add*—

"Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee or any other Committees constituted under it under the Punjab Sikh Gurdwara Act VIII of 1925."

(3) Page 12,—

after line 6, *insert*—

"Inaccessible Areas Committee under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture."

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): I beg to move:

(1) Page 5,—

after line 4, *add*—

"Board of Film Censors and its panels."

(2) Page 6,—

after line 5, *add*—

"Programme Advisory Committee of All India Radio."

Shri Ram Krishan (Mahendergarh): Sir I beg to move:

Page 5,—

after line 4, *insert*,—

"Board of Directors of public and private companies, the subscribed capital of which is one lakh rupees or above."

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

(1) Page 4,—

omit lines 5 to 10.

(2) Page 5,—

omit lines 15 and 16.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Sir, I beg to move:

Pages 4 to 9,—

for "Part I of the Schedule"

substitute "Part I.

Bodies under the Central Government Such organisations or bodies as are determined by Parliament from time to time."

Mr. Speaker: That does not seem to be there in the list.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Notice of it was given yesterday but it was circulated only this morning. Amendments Nos. 101 to 105 were circulated only today.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We have not got it.

Mr. Speaker: When was it tabled?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: I do not have it. It seems notice was given only at 10.30 this morning.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I had given it yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: I will look into it. Shri Menon's amendment is printed here.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Sir, I beg to move:

(1) Page 5,—

omit lines 19 to 30.

(2) Page 6,—

omit lines 9 to 11.

Mr. Speaker: Any other amendment? None.

Government has got No. 166. This is to clause 3 which is over.

Now, hon. Members may speak one after the other as quickly as possible.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): May I submit one thing? As you have just now said, amendments may be moved to the Schedule. I have also to move an amendment to the Schedule. I have given it to the Secretariat.

Mr. Speaker: Just now?

Shri K. N. Pandey: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I only said that hon. Members are entitled to move their amendments to any portion related to the Schedule and not to clause 4. That does not mean that I must accept it even at this further stage. Why did he not do it earlier?

Shri A. K. Sen: I think the hon. Member was encouraged by what transpired yesterday. You were not here then. I said yesterday that so far as the Schedule was concerned, the mind of the Government was open. Since it involves examination of a large number of bodies, we thought that it would be fair to allow hon. Members here an opportunity of putting in amendments to the Schedule until the very last moment.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri K. N. Pandey: I beg to move:

(1) Page 5,—

omit lines 29 and 30.

(2) Page 6,—

omit lines 12 to 14.

Mr. Speaker: All these amendments are before the House now Shri Pandey may explain his amendment.

Shri K. N. Pandey: I want to express my opinion about the Employees' State Insurance Corporation which has been mentioned here in the Schedule I happen to be a member of this Corporation since inception. Here in the Parliament I get daily allowance at the rate of Rs 21 per day and in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation I get only Rs. 12 per day Still this Corporation has been mentioned in the Schedule barring us and disqualifying us to be a member of that Corporation

Moreover, I want to explain here that I am not a member of that Corporation simply because I was a Member of this Parliament, but I am a member as I represent the employees for whom this Corporation is I have been nominated by my organisation Unfortunately if I happen to be a Member of Parliament, why should I be debarred from representing the case of the workers before that Corporation? If this Corporation is included in the Schedule, I think nobody knowing all those things about the working of the Corporation will be in a position to represent the cases of workers before that Corporation

Mr. Speaker: On what page is it?

Shri K. N. Pandey: Page 5, lines 29 and 30

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: With regard to this amendment I want to submit a word for your consideration

Mr. Speaker: I will come to that

Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the standing committee and also the regional bodies of this Corporation. He wants that Employees' State Insurance Corporation be deleted from this list Is the hon. Member an employee?

Shri K. N. Pandey: I represent the employees I have been an employee. This is for employees and I happen to be a member of this Corporation.

Mr. Speaker: Membership, chairmanship and secretaryship are excluded.

Shri Tangamani: May I just submit a word?

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that side also. Hon Member may not only refer to this point but to other points also.

Shri Oza: While supporting the contention of my hon. friend Shri Pandey, I wish to raise a point for clarification The point is that the Lok Sabha has elected me to work as a director on the Board of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Now, can I continue after this Bill takes effect?

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Oza: Therefore, I wanted to seek a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: In the end, not now The hon Minister will note down everything and then reply to it

Shri Dasappa has also moved some amendments. He may speak now. Then I will call Shri Hem Raj and then Shri Morarka

Shri Dasappa: Yesterday, I made a rather infructuous attempt to see that the office of mere membership of any statutory or non-statutory body should not entail disqualification as set out in Part I But, evidently, that has not found acceptance at the hands of the hon Minister I now feel that the two Advisory Committees set out in Part I on page 4, namely Advisory Committee for the Air-India International Corporation appointed under section 41 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953 and the Advisory Committee for the Indian Air Lines Corporation appointed under section 41 of the Air Cor-

[Shri Dasappa]

porations Act, must be omitted in the first place.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Are you a Member?

Shri Dasappa: If I were a Member, I would not have had the courage to move in this manner. I would be more hesitant.

My first amendment is that these two bodies may be lifted out of Part I altogether, and should not find a place in the Schedule either in Part I or Part II. Knowing as I do the temper and temperament of a certain section here, I have also put an alternative whereby I lift these from Part I and transfer them to Part II.

13.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The effect of this will be as follows. While the Chairmanship or Secretaryship and things of this sort may entail disqualification, membership of these advisory bodies will not entail disqualification. I do plead with the hon. Minister, without further arguments, to kindly accept the first amendment if he could or certainly the second one.

Shri Hem Raj: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as the hon. Minister has told us, the Schedule is not an exhaustive one. At the same time, I want some clarification on certain points. There are two Acts, one in the Bombay State and another in the Punjab State. One is the Nanded Sikh Gurdwara Sachakhand Shri Hazur Apchalnagar Sahib Act, 1956 and the other is Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee under the Punjab Sikh Gurdwara Act VIII of 1925. Under these Acts, there is an election machinery and everything is done by the Government and Members are elected to the S.G.P.C.

Shri A. K. Sen: There is a point of order. These are not committees whose members hold any office of profit. The question of disqualification or qualification comes only with reference to offices of profit. It is no use our diverting our attention to hundreds of other committees and holders of those offices. The Gurdwara Committees, though guided by statutes, like the Hindu Religious Trusts Act, etc., are not offices of profit. That is the primary consideration. In my submission, we shall be wasting a lot of our time if we divert our attention to hundreds of other Committees whose members may be holding offices of influence, but not offices of profit according to article 102.

Shri Hem Raj: My difficulty is this. In the report which has been supplied to us, that is, the Report of the Committee on Offices of Profit, on page 14, certain principles have been enunciated and rightly the principles are where a person is appointed to an office of profit which is not financed . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he referring to the report of the Bhargava Committee?

Shri Hem Raj: Yes.

Mr. Depaty-Speaker: Why should he go into that? We might consider the Bill.

Shri Hem Raj: That was only of a clarificatory nature If the Law Minister thinks . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some of the recommendations might have been accepted and others might not have been accepted. Let us confine ourselves to the provisions of the Bill and see whether a particular office is an office of profit.

Shri Hem Raj: There are Committees formed under the Punjab Sikh Gurdwara Act . . .

Mr. Depaty-Speaker: The Law Minister has said that membership of that is not an office of profit. It may be membership. It is not an office of profit under the Government, local or Central.

Shri Hem Raj: There is another matter. There are certain committees appointed by the Government by executive order. If a person becomes a member of that committee, will that entail disqualification or not. That is another point, on which I want the clarification of the hon. Minister

Shri Morarka: I have moved amendment No. 79 which looks rather longish But, it is very simple. The purpose of this amendment is to make the Schedule more complete and less illogical It has been accepted by the Joint Committee and I must say that I am very grateful to the Joint Committee for appending the Schedule, because I differ from those hon Members who feel that the Schedule was not necessary at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he be thankful for an illogical and incomplete Schedule?

Shri Morarka: For this reason, that the Schedule as a Schedule was necessary But, as regards the contents of the Schedule, I differ It could have been made more complete, it could have been made more rational and it could have been made more logical My amendment attempts to do that *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, interruptions that do not reach the hon Member may not be cared for

Shri Morarka: My amendment seeks to add certain more corporations in the Schedule If you kindly look at the Schedule Part I, you would find that the membership of the Board of Directors of many corporations which are owned by the Government are included in that Schedule At the same time, the list is not exhaustive. Many have been left out. These corporations which my amendment seeks to include are identical in character. They are also owned by the Government. They are managed and controlled by the Government. The benefits of these corporations, profit, loss, etc., would go to the Government. There is no basis for any distinction or discrimination between one corporation and another. My only assumption is that the Sub-committee of the Joint Committee which examined these 1,200 and odd committees did not examine these corporations Perhaps, lists of these corporations were not supplied to them I have no doubt that if the Joint Committee had considered these corporations, they would have included them in the Schedule on the same grounds on which they have included others Either the corporations which I have enumerated in my amendment No. 79 must be included or the other corporations which you have included in Part I of the Schedule must be excluded Consistency and logic require that these corporations which are identical with other corporations must also be treated on the same basis Apart from the question of monetary gains, compensatory allowances or things like that, another principle which, as the Law Minister pointed out this morning, guided the acceptance of these corporations or the inclusion of these corporations in the Schedule was whether the director or person would have personal influence or would have the right of patronage I submit that the corporations which are included in my amendment are corporations the membership or the directorship of which would give very wide powers both to increase personal influence as well as distribution of patronage. Some of these corporations are so big that their chairmen would exercise powers bigger than even the Minister in certain Ministries here. Take for example the Hindustan Steel Limited As I said the other day, this corporation would have Rs 1,000 crores worth of capital. This corporation alone would be bigger than the entire private sector put together Just imagine the amount of power, patronage and the position which the chairman or managing director of this corporation would enjoy.

Let us examine this in relation to the other bodies which you are dis

[Shri Morarka]

qualifying in the schedule—for example the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. It is a comparatively small company which would give less power or personal influence or patronage.

There are many arguments why Members of Parliament should be kept out of these corporations, and I think the Joint Committee under your chairmanship has rightly kept these corporations outside the purview of Members of Parliament

I think the first argument would appeal to the hon. Law Minister because he yesterday took shelter, whenever it was inconvenient for him, under the English authority. May I read what the Select Committee in England did about the statutory corporations? There I must say this: the difference was that the schedule itself said, just as our schedule says, that no Member of Parliament would be allowed to become a director of any corporation which was incorporated therein. I am reading from paragraph 53, page 30, of that report:

> "In recent times a number of new bodies or corporations have been established by Acts of Parliament, and the Act establishing such body or corporation has specifically provided that a Member of the House of Commons shall not be eligible to hold an office connected with such body or corporation, or that the holder of such an office shall not be capable of sitting in the House of Commons."

They can have either this or that.

> "Many such persons would probably be disqualified from membership of the House of Commons by the general disqualification of holders of office under the Crown, but in so far as that is not the case, your committee does not recommend any alteration in respect of the Acts of Parliament referred to."

This was examined, and they say the *status quo* must continue. The Acts disqualify Members from becoming directors, and the Select Committee after examining the matter, say this must continue.

Then the report continues:

> "A number of cases have been cited by the Attorney-General..."

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Which is the year of that report?

Shri Morarka: I think this is the only Select Committee. This is "Report of the Select Committee on Offices of Profit under the Crown, together with proceedings of the Committee, dated 14th October, 1941"

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It has been enacted into an Act in 1957.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is an Act following it

Shri Morarka: May I say that even yesterday quotations were given only from this report? It is very up-to-date

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I only wanted to know the year. There is no insinuation or anything behind it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Sixteen years they have taken to consider the matter.

Shri Morarka: The sub-committee of the Joint Committee in paragraph 14 says this:

> "In categorising the Committees into disqualifying and non-objectionable ones no single uniform principle has been strictly applied as the Sub-Committee was influenced by the fact that in the peculiar circumstances of our country and the undeveloped state in many respects participation of

members of Parliament, many of whom have special knowledge of various subjects, could not rigorously be excluded Thus some balance and compromise has been applied in categorising these Committees, while purity, freedom from influence and independence of members has been the guiding principle in making the choice"

I beg the House to apply these very principles to the list I am submitting now If you apply the same principles, the inescapable conclusion would be either you accept my amendment and include these corporations also in the schedule, or you delete all the *other bodies which you have already* included in the schedule My submission is that the schedule should be expanded and these corporations should be included in it

Yesterday a very strong plea was made by the hon Minister saying that Members of Parliament must besides being Members of Parliament sitting on the cushions here and talking, as he put it, also co-operate with the Government in their work Nobody says "no" to that Members of Parliament can do whatever work the Government wants them to do, but here we are concerned with the question of office of profit All that we say here is not that the Member of Parliament would not be able to work for the Government or with the Government, but only that he should not hold an office of profit in these corporations also

The Estimates Committee of this Parliament has recommended, as a matter of fact, that a few Members—I think they said two—must be associated with every corporation—associated in the sense that they must be there to watch the proceedings etc but they should not be there as directors or hold offices of profit

Shri Basappa: Not even as members.

Shri Morarka: Membership of the corporations does not arise in the case of Government at all Government is the sole shareholder and a Member of Parliament never becomes a member of a corporation The question is, I think, only of becoming a director

Another objection is that if you allow many Members of Parliament to become directors in these corporations, then you would be throwing the functioning of so many of these corporations into the cockpit of politics This objection has been taken not only by people here, but by a person who has been a great protagonist of these corporations, *Herbert Morrison, and also* by persons like William Robeson and Ernest Davis, and others who have applied their mind to this problem; and they have come to the conclusion that it would be better to keep politicians—Members of Parliament included,—away from these corporations, because, apart from anything else, it would always make the executive of the corporation nervous, because they would feel that somebody is always looking over their shoulders Therefore, they strongly argued that Members should be kept out

But I have another objection If Members are allowed to become directors in these corporations, then this House would be divided into certain groups, one group supporting one Member, and the principle "you scratch my back and I scratch yours" would be more or less implemented here Therefore, I feel there are good reasons strong reasons, why Members should preserve their independence, preserve their right to criticise these corporations where more and more public funds are invested every day, and keep themselves away from the directorships of these corporations

There is another principle involved here These corporations are accountable to Parliament That is called parliamentary accountability If Members themselves become the executive

[Shri Morarka]

in these corporations, then there would be some conflict between the two. The person accountable and the person to whom you are accountable would become more or less one. To that extent again I feel that embarrassment would be caused to the Members concerned.

From all these points of view I think the balance of advantage lies in our deciding not to have Members of Parliament on these corporations, and I think that was what was behind the back of the mind of the Joint Committee and the sub-committee of the Joint Committee. The exclusion of the corporations which I have mentioned in my amendment, or their non-inclusion, as I said in the beginning, appears to be accidental. These corporations that exist today existed even at the time when the sub-committee of the Joint Committee examined these corporations, but unfortunately, the necessary information was not supplied to that committee. Whatever the reason may be, there is no justification for keeping the schedule ambiguous on that point. If we do that, then some interpretation might be sought to be put on it, and it may be argued somewhere in some court that it was the deliberate intention of Parliament to exempt these corporations which we are not including; and I do say that that cannot be the intention of anybody, to specifically exempt these corporations which have only be accidentally left out Therefore, I strongly urge the House to accept my amendment No. 79, which tries to make the list of these corporations as comprehensive as possible.

My hon. friend Shri Dasappa has drawn my attention to the fact that even in this list, two corporations have been left out, and important corporations at that, namely the Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd., and the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd. I do not know whether it would be in order for me now to move an amendment to this amendment, and, therefore, I do not want to press that point. I would be quite content and quite happy....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has discovered that his list also is not complete.

Shri Dasappa: It can never be.

Shri Morarka: The reason is this. I ventured to make this list complete with the help of a booklet supplied by the Lok Sabha Secretariat recently. The Lok Sabha Secretariat recently circulated to the Members of this House a booklet containing the names of all the corporations owned by the Central Government, and that booklet accidentally did not contain these names, and, therefore, I made a slip. Still, whether I am permitted to move an amendment to include these two corporations or not, certainly, I press my amendment No. 79, and I beg of the House to give it the consideration which it deserves and accept it if possible

As I said a little earlier, some of our own statutes establishing these corporations have prohibited Members of Parliament becoming directors on those corporations I think the instance in point was the State Bank of India, and if I mistake not, there was another corporation—the National Warehousing Corporation or the Life Insurance Corporation—which imposed similar disqualification Whatever the legal interpretation of that may be, the net result or the effect of it is that a Member of Parliament cannot become a director of that corporation. That principle has been accepted by this House And I do not say that the House accepted that principle without sound reasons. And if that principle was good in one corporation, I think it is equally good in other identical corporations.

Even in the present scheme of this Bill—I may be pardoned if I seem to repeat my argument—in the schedule, the principle has been accepted that the directorship or membership of

some of these corporations must disqualify the holder thereof, if he is a Member of Parliament. If that is accepted in principle, I do not see on what grounds an objection can be raised to my amendment No. 79.

I would only say a word or two on my amendments Nos. 81, 82 and 83. They are also very simple, and they seek to add certain things which have been left out, according to me, accidentally, in Part I or II of the schedule, such as the All India Cattle Show Committee, the Central Council of Gosamvardhana and so on. These have again been found in the same booklet to which I had referred just a minute ago.

I beg that my amendments may be considered and accepted by the House, particularly my amendment No. 79.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I understand that all those Members who had given notice of amendments have spoken....

Shri Barman *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Barman ought to have risen earlier. After Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, I shall give him chance.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I had risen even earlier. At that time, the Speaker was in the Chair, and he probably had it in mind that first of all, chance should be given to those who had moved their amendments, and afterwards, other Members could be given chance. So, I would take my chance after the movers of the amendments have had their chances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I shall ask Shri Barman to speak on his amendment.

Shri Barman: I have moved amendments Nos. 51 and 52 for this simple reason that I could not follow why only two advisory committees have been selected, out of all other committees to be included in Part I of the schedule, for inclusion therein. As I said during the consideration motion, Members of Parliament should be associated with the functions of Government as much as possible. In that connection, I had observed that at least membership of advisory committees should not be barred for Members of Parliament.

I find that only the Advisory Committees of the Air Corporations and the Company Law Advisory Commission have been included in Part I of the schedule. I would like to know from Government the reason why these committees have been included. From the general observation that I have made that Members should be associated with the functions of Government to the greatest extent, it follows that membership of these committees which I have mentioned should be exempted from disqualification.

Shri Hajarnavis: We shall be grateful if the hon. Member could tell us exactly the functions of the committees if he is familiar with the constitution and functions of these committees and what is being done by them.

Shri Barman: I am not very much familiar. Only recently, I was appointed to the Advisory Committee of the IAC. I have not attended any meeting, but from the agenda that I have got with me, I find that the committee has been called to consider the routes that they have introduced and that they intend to introduce. I think that is what we will discuss there, and that is in the nature of consultation. I have got the agenda with me, and I can give it to the hon. Minister if he wants to have a look at it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The copy of the agenda of one meeting would not

[Mr. Dputy-Speaker]
disclose what functions it performs, what powers it has, what influence it wields and so on. That would be difficult.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If the hon. Minister wants some light to be thrown on this subject, I could do so. I know about the functions of these committees, and I shall be able to tell him something.

Shri Hajarnavis: The hon. Member must tell the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Narayanankutty Menon. He should be brief and sweet. Sweet he always is, but he shall have to be brief.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I shall be as brief as possible. My amendment is diametrically opposite to that moved by my hon. friend Shri Morarka. All the arguments that I have got to advance in support of my amendment have already been advanced by Shri Morarka. My amendment seeks to delete Part I of the schedule as it is.

I could very well understand the anxiety of my hon. friend Shri Morarka when he built up a very strong case in the name of logic that some more additions will have to be made to the schedule. Yesterday, the hon. Law Minister said categorically and made the position of Government clear that under certain circumstances, unknown to him, because of something that happened in between, unfortunately, the schedule had been prepared, and the names of certain corporations had been included. So, the attempt on the part of hon Members as far as possible should now be to reduce the number of corporations and statutory bodies included in Part I of the schedule, and the attempt should not be to increase the list. But my hon. friend Shri Morarka has tried to add to the schedule; and I could very well understand it. But unfortunately, he has commandeered for his support that curious phenomenon called logic. And as has been said not by Mr. Herbert Morrison in the case of nationalisation but by Dr. Samuel Johnson, logic is always the outer skin of ineffectiveness and weakness. If he has got anything to say in respect of logic as far as Schedule. One is concerned, that some corporations are *included* and some are *not*, his logic comes into play. You know, Sir, what is the conclusion of logic. When I say that you and I are Members of Parliament....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has he also got some support from logic to say that?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: No, Sir. I am not relying on logic. You know what logic is. You and I are Members of Parliament. I belong to the Communist Party. Therefore, you belong to the Communist Party! You know that is simple logic. My hon. friend has got in his support that kind of logic.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Man and ass both have got ears. Therefore?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That is logic

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is not logic.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Certain principles were sought to be invoked by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka, in support of his amendment. Those principles were that, first of all, Members of Parliament should be incorruptible. My hon. friend has proceeded on the assumption that the moment power is placed in the hands of Members of Parliament, that power will be misused. His whole speech—the whole of it—was an affront to, and insinuation upon, the honesty and integrity of every Member of this House, to whatever party he belongs. Where is the basis for the presumption that any Member of Parliament, immediately he is placed in a position of power, immediately some power is given in his hands, which is controlled by this

Parliament, will go on misusing that power. Certainly there is no basis. He himself being an hon. Member of this House, has no confidence in himself. That may be so, but the basis of his argument that immediately a Member of Parliament gets into a corporation and is given that power, he will misuse that power and not use it for the requisite purposes, is a wrong assumption.

Secondly, the whole motive is based on certain principles which are not to be followed in the name of integrity and also honesty of the Members of this House. It is said that the Members of this Parliament will not have and should not have any hand in the management of these public corporate bodies so long as the Government and Parliament have taken the decision that these public corporate bodies are to be run on certain principles which run counter to the imaginations and policies of certain hon. Members who moved that amendment.

He quotes Mr. Herbert Morrison, but Herbert Morrison when he was a Member of Parliament and was Minister in the Labour Cabinet, did not know the implications of what he wrote at that time. But after the Labour Party fell from power and after the entire process of nationalisation in Great Britain crumbled to pieces because this principle has been followed and the erstwhile owners of the steel and electrical industries have been put on the boards of directors of these corporations, when after five years the Labour Government found that these 'Trojan Horses' had been filled up in these corporations and the entire nationalisation scheme had been killed, Herbert Morrison came to his senses. But then it was too late to recall his own views upon these matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only when we are in the Opposition that happens!

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I submit that the whole principle underlying Shri Morarka's argument that these corporations which are to be run in pursuance of the process of nationalisation and the public sector should not have anything to do with those people who are making the policy of nationalisation, has no substance. Yesterday one hon. Member said that bureaucrats could not go there. The hon. Law Minister agreed. If in these corporations bureaucrats cannot go and Members of Parliament cannot go, what is the logical conclusion? The logical conclusion is to decide who are to go.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Again he is leaning on logic.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: His own logic. I am quoting his logic. Therefore, the only purpose of invoking certain imaginary principle was that these corporations should be completely devoid of public control, they should be completely devoid of public men; they should be managed only by those people who are not, first of all, bureaucrats—because bureaucrats come directly under the control of Parliament—and secondly who are not people who have something to do with the policy of nationalisation. That is, they should be obviously controlled by those people whose policies are directly opposed to this. Therefore, after some time these people going and sitting in the boards of directors as managing director and others, can proclaim on the floor of the House that the process of nationalisation was a fake, it is a total failure, and therefore, the Industrial Policy Resolution will have to be changed now. That is the only intention of invoking those principles concerning the purity and integrity of the Members of Parliament.

Secondly, is any Member of Parliament, if this Bill is passed, pure and devoid of any control or influence outside? According to the Industry Policy Resolution, according to the real state of affairs today, there are bigger industrial empires and far far superior and

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

far far influential concerns than these corporations, such as the Hindustan Steel and Oil India (Private) Limited. In the whole Tata empire, a director of the Tatas is not disqualified from coming to this House. He can come here and can champion the cause of the private sector. He can accuse nationalisation; he can put in here Tata's view point as far as the steel industry is concerned. He can wield control in the directorate and he can argue in this House that no more steel plants are required and the licence for the fourth steel plant should be given to the private sector.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I know if the *hon. Member is referring to Shri M.* R. Masani?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I am not referring to Shri Masani.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not referring to any individual. He is saying that directors of private institutions can come here.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He is taking the logic to its conclusion.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: While I was speaking, I was turning my left hand in a particular direction. From that the hon. Deputy-Minister of Law jumped to the conclusion that I was referring to Shri Masani.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, he is requesting the hon. Member to see that his hands should not jump this side or that side.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I have not had a picture of Shri Masani in my mind for the last three days. I was just pointing out the logic of the principle in which Government have brought forward this Bill. I thought after listening to the speech of the hon. Law Minister yesterday that the Government had got into a soup in this Bill by some untoward incident which happened somewhere else or because of sheer force of circumstances. But the point remains unanswered. If a director or managing director or anybody in a private corporation is not debarred from becoming a Member of this House and can very well canvass in this House for reforming the opinion of the Members of this House today, what prevents a Member of this Parliament going and sitting on the board of directors of the Hindustan Steel or Oil India (Private) Limited where only policies are determined?

I was very glad that in spite of what happened at least by accident, the Oil India (Private) Limited was missing from the original Schedule. I want to make one thing clear, that when we on this side of the House are championing the cause of Members of Parliament from not being disqualified by going into these corporations, we have not got the slightest dream that anybody from this House—from this side of the House—will be nominated to those august bodies for at least another 25 years. We are definite of that. But it is because we have got a definite policy on this matter that we are saying and submitting before this House that we on this side of the House and also every side of the House, prefer to have Shri Feroze Gandhi as Chairman of the Oil India (Private) Limited rather than a director of Standard Vacuum or Burmah-Shell.

Shri Dasappa: He has got Kerala. That is enough for the moment.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: By interrupting me in this manner, the hon. Member is attempting to sabotage the rest of my speech by diverting me to Kerala. I am not prepared to answer about Kerala now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He need not go to Kerala just at present.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Still I will answer my hon. friend. His curiosity and inquisitiveness is always aroused when he talks about Kerala. But I can tell him one thing. Is there

any small or big committee appointed by the Government of Kerala in which his own party is not represented? If he can point out one such instance, I can answer him

Shri Dasappa: He spoke about 25 years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both hon Members can meet and decide this outside, somewhere else

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Therefore, I submit that all the eloquence displayed by Shri Morarka in the name of efficiency and integrity of Members of Parliament has nothing to do with the real integrity and efficiency of Members of Parliament, it has something to do with something that is completely extraneous in character

My amendment is to delete part I of the Schedule—Bodies under the Central Government as a whole and substitute it by saying 'such organisations or bodies as are determined by Parliament from time to time'

I have placed my amendment in such a way because, later on, if the House after sure and deliberate consideration feels that certain positions which would be occupied by hon Members of this House will in principle and practice and also as a matter of procedure run counter to the nature of the duties, certainly the House can determine them later on That has not been done in the whole process The Joint Committee met many times Very respectable, well-trained, eminent and aged hon Members of this House were on this committee I cannot for one moment say that the result of their deliberations can be questioned by people like me who are comparatively far junior to them But, I fail to understand the logic behind their selection of a few of the Corporations there They did not follow a definite principle

14 hrs

First of all, I could find out only one thing, that is, certain dogmatic ideas were in the minds of some people They were not prepared to compromise on those and they stretched those ideas to the point of bringing this Bill in such a way Yesterday, I heard my hon friend, Prof D C Sharma putting in a very eloquent argument in support of the entire Bill Then he was emphasising the fact that the whole time of the Member of Parliament should be available to Parliament He said that he some times goes to his constituency also because he is not completely doing the work of a Member of Parliament by sitting here He told me later on also that at his age he cannot accept any other work (*Interruptions*) (*Laughter*) At this age nobody can expect him to do the work of a Member of Parliament and also to a be a director of some other organisation

Shri D C Sharma: I did not say (*Interruption and Laughter*)

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: But in his case such kind of work

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It would be very difficult for the Chair because both of them are very respectable and hon Members

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Therefore, this kind of argument can be understood only in relation to an hon Member of his way of thinking

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should conclude

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Especially in the type of social order to which the Parliament stands committed wherein the public sector is overgrowing and a new orientation of the economic development of the country is called for, it will not be in the interests of the furtherance of Parliament's policy to exclude those men

[Shri Narayanankutty Menon]

who are coming into public life, those who are experienced in public life from those undertakings which are the real corner-stone of the development of our economy.

Therefore, I submit, without putting the hon. Law Minister to difficulties and also without compromising upon the principles enunciated by senior Members like Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Prof. D. C. Sharma, we can wait for some time and see what are the practical difficulties in which those Members come against in those bodies. This House is at liberty to determine from time to time the scope of the work of each Corporation. Then, we will be able to decide to put as an Appendix to the Bill, this Part I and Part II of the Schedule. Then, it will be better for everyone concerned.

When clauses 2, 3 and 4 were debated in this House, you were here and you found from experience that very experienced lawyer Members of this House asked repeated questions wanting clarification because they themselves had doubts in their minds. If after this Bill is passed and hon. Members have listened to the entire debate, when people go back from this House, if they are asked honestly to say whether they have understood the principle underlying the Bill and who will be disqualified under Part I and Part II of the Schedule, I am quite sure there would not be more than a couple of dozens of Members who can say that they have understood it. If we go on with this process of legislation and....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably the hon. Member does not expect to speak in the third reading. He should now conclude.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I will conclude. There is no expedition necessary as far as this legislation is concerned and a bit more of deliberation is required and that deliberation can be had even after passing this Bill in deciding as to what the schedule should be.

I would end by one sentence that the amendment introduced by my hon. friend, Shri Morarka seeks to include a lot of other corporations including the Oil India (Private) Ltd. When he introduced the amendment he had only logic behind him and he did not know what will be the function of the Chairmen of these corporations. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to wait for some time and not to particularise the schedule; pass the Bill now and later on let this House or the Standing Committee, as it has been suggested in the morning, decide about each category. It will be in the interests both of the stability of this legislation and also the interests of the Members of this House and the interests of these public undertaking.

Shri Tangamani: I shall briefly explain the purpose of my amendments Nos. 104 and 105. Amendment No. 104 wants to delete lines 19 to 30 on page 5. The second amendment wants to delete lines 9 to 11 on page 6.

Briefly stated, these two amendments seek to delete the Dock Labour Boards of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and also the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the Regional Committees of the Employee's State Insurance Corporation.

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation was established under section 3 of the State Employees' Insurance Act of 1948. I had occasion to explain to this House during the first reading the position of this Employees' State Insurance Corporation. I believe there is also a similar amendment from my hon. friend Shri Pandey. This ESIC which came into existence on or about the year 1952...

Shri A. K. Sen: I may clarify the position. The Government is prepared to accept the deletion of lines 29 to 30 on page 5 regarding the ESIC and lines 12 to 14 on page 6 regarding the Standing Committee of the ESIC.

Shri Tangamani: I am much obliged to the hon. Minister. The Dock Labour Boards will also stand on the same category. These Dock Labour Boards were set up as a result of the Dock Workers (Labour and Employment) Acts concerning Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. On these Boards there are representatives of labour unions. The main function of the Board is this. Instead of the Labour union taking the issues before Government, the issues which are brought forward by the Labour Unions and the issues which are brought forward by the Chairmen are discussed and certain decisions are taken. In the actual implementation and enforcement of the decisions, it is the Chairman who is the supreme authority.

If you are going to disqualify a member of this Dock Labour Board who is really a representative of the employees, I consider the very purpose of this schedule will be defeated. So, what prompted the hon. Minister to withdraw or delete the ESIC will apply equally in the case of the Dock Labour Boards also.

I agree with the hon. Minister when he said that the attempt must be to reduce the various items in the schedule instead of seeking to enlarge it. From the amendments of Shri Morarka, I find that he wants to include the Central Provident Fund in Delhi, the Coalmines Provident Fund, Dhanbad, the Coalmine's Welfare Fund, Dhanbad, the Mica Mine's Welfare Fund, Dhanbad, the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Advisory Committee, Rajasthan, Jaipur, the Mica Mine's Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for Andhra, Nellore. He made it very clear that he got the list of these statutory corporations from the booklet which was circulated to us and he has chosen those bodies which are meant to give some benefits to labour. These bodies are also in the nature of tripartite organisations. The Central Provident Fund Board, New Delhi or the Coalmine's Welfare Fund or any of these welfare funds—if they are also sought to be taken away —will explain difficult position that we will come across. They may be an All-India body; there are four central trade union organisations. Some representatives of the trade union organisations may find a place in one of these welfare organisations. As it happens, at least some of them who are elected or nominated in these various welfare fund organisations are also elected to Parliament because they are essentially set up with the help of the trade unions. If we are going to ban the representatives of labour because they happen to be in one of these bodies, in effect we are all shutting out good repersentatives of labour in this House. I can understand an argument like this that the Members of Parliament must be kept away from all these statutory bodies whether they are representatives of labour and whether they really stand for nationalisation, but leave them entirely in the hands of those who are interested in the private sector. I understand that argument. But having accepted a position that we are for developing the national sector —the public sector—if we are to exclude those persons who will be very helpful in developing this public sector, I am afraid the purpose of the Schedule is lost. This will apply to the various bodies which have been mentioned in amendment No. 79.

In conclusion, I want to say this. Those who want to include these labour welfare bodies in the list of disqualification are those persons who have been opposing any kind of welfare board for labour. I once again thank the hon. Law Minister for accepting a part of my amendment but I would request him to accept my amendment in full—No. 104—which would mean the Dock Labour Boards of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras will come under the exempted list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any hon. Member who has got some amendments?

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक संशोधन है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he may speak.

श्री० रणबीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना संशोधन नम्बर ८० पेश करना चाहता हूं, जो कि इस प्रकार है —

Page 8,—

omit lines 26 to 28

मेरे संशोधन का मकसद यह है कि शिड्यूल के पार्ट १ से पंजाब स्टेट नेशनल वर्कज (रिलीफ एंड रिहैबिलिटेशन) बोर्ड को हटा दिया जाय और उसकी वजह यह है कि इस बिल के पास करने से एक अजीब किस्म की डिस्क्रिमिनेशन पैदा होगी, क्योंकि उस बोर्ड में स्टेट के दो किस्म के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं—एक तो स्टेट असेम्बली के मेम्बर और दूसरे इस लोक सभा के मेम्बर। इस बिल के पास होने का नतीजा यह होगा कि पंजाब के एम० एल० ए० तो इस बोर्ड में रह सकेंगे, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य नहीं रह सकेंगे। मेरी जाती राय इस सिलसिले में यह है कि यह कोई बहुत बड़ा बोर्ड नहीं है। इस बोर्ड का काम उन लोगों को सहायता देना और फिर से आबाद करना है, जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया था। इस काम के लिये हर साल एक धन राशि रखी जाती है और वह बोर्ड उसको उन लोगों में बांटता है, चाहे वे लोग किसी भी पार्टी के हों। बोर्ड के सदस्य भी तकरीबन सब पार्टियों के सदस्य होते हैं। उनमें कुछ तो एम० एल० ए० होते हैं और कुछ एम० पी०। माननीय सदस्य ज्ञानी गुरमुख सिंह मुसाफिर लोक सभा में उस के सदस्य हैं। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि बोर्ड के सदस्यों को उन आदमियों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी हो, जिन्होंने कि आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया था, वर्ना कुछ ऐसे दोस्त भी फायदा उठा जायेंगे, जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई में बिल्कुल हिस्सा न लिया हो।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते ही हैं कि पंजाब के इस वक्त दो हिस्से हैं —एक पजाबी रिजन और दूसरा हिन्दी रिजन। हमें पहले ही गिला था कि बोर्ड में कोई ऐसा सदस्य नहीं है, जिस में या तो खुद आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया हो, या उसको उन दोस्तों के बारे में जानकारी हो, जिन्होंने देश के लिये कुर्बानी दी। इस बिल के पास होने से तो उस मेम्बर को भी वहां से हट जाना पड़ेगा, जो कि पंजाबी रिजन से ताल्लुक रखता है और जिस ने खुद भी आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया और जिस को ऐसे लोगों की भी जानकारी थी। जहां तक इस बोर्ड का ताल्लुक है, उस से इस बिल के मकसद को कोई खदशा नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर आखिर उस में क्या फायदा उठा सकता है? उस में कोई एलाउंस तो है नहीं। हो सकता है कि कुछ दोस्त शायद यह कहें कि इस बोर्ड में लोगों को जमीन एलाट करने या नकद सहायता देने का फैसला करना होता है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि जमीन एलाट करने में उस सदस्य को क्या फायदा हो सकता है मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आया है। जमीन के एलाटमेंट और नकद सहायता के लिए भी उसूल बने हुए हैं कि जो शख्स एक या दो साल जेल में गया, उस को दो, चार या पांच एकड़ जमीन एलाट कर दी जाय। या बीस, तीस, पचास रुपए की सहायता कर दी जाये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह भी जानते हैं कि इस वक्त पंजाब में इस सिलसिले में कोई सरकारी रिकार्ड नहीं है। पंजाब का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा तो कट कर पीछे रह गया है। हिन्दी रिजन के दोस्तों पंजाबी रिजन में जा कर कैद हुए लेकिन इन सब के लिए सरकारी तौर पर कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है। इस लिए इस बारे में वे ही लोग मदद कर सकते हैं, जिन्होंने खुद आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया हो, या जिन को उन लोगों के बारे में जानकारी हो। इस बिल के जरिये आप लोक सभा के सदस्यों को डिस्क्वालिफाई कर रहे हैं, जब कि पंजाब

असेम्बली के सदस्यों को वहां रहने की इजाजत होगी। यह उन के साथ डिक्रिमिनेशन होगा।

मैं समझता हूं कि अगर मेनन साहब के संशोधन को मान लिया जाय, तो फिर मेरे संशोधन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाती है। मैं उन से सोलह आने सहमत हूं कि इस एक्ट को बनाते वक्त हम उन लोगों के हाथों में खेल रहे हैं, जो कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर के आदमी हैं, जिन के बड़े बड़े कारखाने हैं, जिन के वैस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि एक कम्यूनिस्ट साथी की तरफ से एक ऐसा संशोधन आया है, जो कि बिल्कुल सही है। वाकई यह कोई मुनासिब बात नहीं है कि बड़े बड़े कारखाने वाले, बड़े बड़े वैस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट के लोग तो यहां आ सकते हैं और अपनी जगह पर कायम रहते हुए भी यहां अपने वर्ग को रिप्रेजेंट कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जो लोग पब्लिक सैक्टर में विश्वास रखते हैं और जो उस को अच्छे ढंग से चलाना चाहते हैं, और जिन का उनके चलाने में हाथ है उन को यहां आने का अधिकार नहीं है।

उन्होंने लेबर का जिक्र किया। मैं समझता हूं कि इस में सैंट्रल बेयरहाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन का जिक्र आता है। उस के अलावा नैशनल को-आपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट एण्ड बेयर हाऊसिंग बोर्ड का भी जिक्र आता है, रीहैबिलिटेशन कितना एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का भी जिक्र है। इस तरह से कई और हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उन से कोई खास फायदा नहीं उठाया जा रहा है। जैसा कि सब जानते हैं, हम को-आपरेटिव समाजवाद बनाना चाहते हैं। यह जरूरी है कि एक मेम्बर उसके लिए सहायता कर सके और अपना पूरा सहयोग दे सके। अगर सदस्यों का पब्लिक सेक्टर में पोस्ट-मार्टम करने का हक है, तो उस से देश को कोई बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होगा, मैं यह नहीं मानता। जिस वक्त कोई गल्ती शुरू हुई, अगर हम उस को उसी वक्त न पकड़ सकें, तो हम देश के हित को आगे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मेनन साहब के संशोधन को मान लिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 80 is also before the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am a very unhappy man on the floor of this House for the simple reason that I have lost the good fight that I fought all these days. I wanted that the membership of Parliament should be a whole-time business. But that has not been agreed to, and it has been said that the Members of Parliament should not only sit on these cushioned seats and talk but they should do other things also.

Sir, I accept the verdict of the Law Minister. Though I have lost the battle, yet I am a good loser. After having accepted his verdict, I would like to ask him one question. Is he consistent by giving us this Schedule—Part I and Part II? This Schedule repudiates the very fine sentiments which the hon. Law Minister expressed yesterday. After having expressed that, I feel that he should be the first person to withdraw this Schedule.

I have looked through all the different bodies which have been banned for Members of Parliament. Those bodies are constituted by the Central Government or the State Governments. They are for us excluded areas, places where we cannot have a look in. I only want to ask him, is he justified in doing so? On the one hand, he says to us that we should not be mere talkers but we should take some part in doing things; but, on the other hand, he denies us all those opportunities for doing any

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

good. He wants us to be confined to the four walls of this Parliament House, a very fine place. I think it is correct to say: "Inconsistency, thy name is law".

Shri A. K. Sen: That is the truth.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I hope that the hon. Law Minister will give up that truth.

Sir, I have looked through the lists of these committees and I find that there are four types of committees which have been brought on this list of banned bodies. There are some committees which I can describe as welfare committees. Their primary function is to work for the welfare of this class of society or that set of society. I ask you, Sir, being good partners in this welfare State, should we be denied the opportunity of serving on those bodies which give a complete shape to the ideal of the welfare State? Unless we put flesh and blood into the welfare State, the welfare State remains only a kind of skeleton. I feel that those welfare bodies like the Social Welfare Board and the Employees State Insurance Corporation should not be put on the banned list. Their function is primarily welfare and not distribution of patronage.

Then, I find that there are certain judicial bodies given in this list. For instance, I find that there are some boards constituted whose function is to see to it that people do not depart from the letter and spirit of the law which has been passed. I think these judicial functions which are entrusted to some of these boards are not such as should not be exercised by Members of Parliament. Judicial functions are not a form of patronage. If that were so, I think all our Judges, to whatever level they may belong, would have been the agents for distribution of patronage. Therefore, those bodies which have some judicial functions to perform should not be put under this ban.

Again, there are some bodies which have a sort of regulatory function. They regulate the standards and other things. For instance, I find that the Text-book Committee of a State has been brought under this ban. What is the function of a Text-book Committee? It is only to see that the standards of education do not come down and that the standards of education are kept at the proper level. Even such bodies whose primary function it is to keep up standards of all kinds are going to be kept away from us.

Also, there are some bodies where the Members of Parliament act in the same way as the members of Watch & Ward act in the Parliament House. The members of Watch and Ward in the Parliament House see to it that nobody enters this Parliament without due regard to the sanctions which prevail here. They see to it that those persons do not come here who will try to flout the authority of Parliament or who will try to go against the regulations of Parliament Sir, if they are members of the Watch & Ward Wing of Parliament, we Members of Parliament form the Watch & Ward Wing of this House outside this House. For instance, why do you send us to the Hindustan Steel Limited? Why do you send us to the Hindustan Insecticides Limited? Why do you send us to the Coir Board? You send us there so that the principles underlying the particular Act, so that the guiding policy underlying the particular Act is implemented.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to finish within the next two minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, Sir; I will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he sit down? There are still two more minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am submitting Sir, very respectfully that there are

some functions which are inherent in the very membership of this Sabha. There are some functions which we cannot deny ourselves. Why? Because we are to see not only what policy has to be adopted, but we are also to see whether that policy is being implemented or not. That is the function of a welfare State. I believe that this function cannot be denied to any Member of Parliament in a welfare country.

Now, Sir, by taking away all these things from us, by asking us to keep our hands off these nationalised or State undertakings, and all these Boards which we have constituted, you are asking us not to be co-partners in giving reality to the welfare State that we are endeavouring to have in India. I would, therefore, say that the schedule, whether on page 4 or on page 9, was drafted in a hurry. It is said about a very, very good institution that if you do a thing in a hurry, you repent at leisure I do not want to refer to that institution. I do not want to refer to that name here. I would only say about this schedule that....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he still wants to say more, he might continue the next day.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes, Sir.

14.31 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE*: LATE RUNNING OF TRAINS

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी (बेनगिया): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात पर जोर देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि अनियमित, अनिश्चित और असामयिक गाड़ियों के चलने से देश को कितना नुकसान पहुंचता है। जब एक मिल में हड़ताल हो जाती है तो चन्द हजार घंटे मैनपावर के बरबाद होते हैं लेकिन गाड़ियों के अनिश्चित समय पर तथा अनियमित समय पर चलने से लाखों घंटे मैनपावर के वेस्ट होते हैं, बरबाद होते हैं। इसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये और इसका उपाय करना चाहिये कि कैसे इसमें सुधार किया जा सकता है।

यह पहला समय नहीं है कि इस प्रश्न पर इस सदन में विचार हो रहा है या यह टापिक पहली बार इस सदन के सम्मुख उपस्थित हुआ है। आजादी के बाद से बराबर मैम्बर सहिबान लेट रनिंग आफ ट्रेंस के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न पूछते रहे हैं और उन के उत्तर भी दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन इन प्रश्नों को पूछने का या उनका जवाब देने का क्या फेल होता है, यह समझ नहीं आता है। हम लोग प्रश्न इसलिए लाते हैं कि कुछ उसमें तरक्की हो, जो मौजूदा स्थिति है, उसमें कुछ सुधार हो लेकिन जो आंकड़े हम लोगों के पास हैं, या जो आंकड़े रेलवे मंत्रालय द्वारा हमको उपलब्ध किये गये हैं उनको देखने से यह मालूम होता है कि सुधार की तरफ हम लोग नहीं जा रहे हैं, हम लोग कुछ नीचे की ओर गये हैं, कुछ आगे नहीं बढ़े हैं। मसलन एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में १९५७ में जो उत्तर दिया गया था वह यह था कि ७८ प्रतिशत या ७९ प्रतिशत पंक्चुएलिटी गाड़ियों में है। अब देखना यह है कि उस समय से आज कोई फर्क हुआ है, कुछ सुधार हुआ है अथवा नहीं हुआ है।

गत सैशन में एक स्टेटमेंट जो हम लोगों को दिया गया था उसमें कहा गया था कि अप्रैल मई, जून, जुलाई में ८० प्रतिशत ईस्टर्न रेलवे में, ८७ प्रतिशत नार्थर्न रेलवे में, तथा ७७ प्रतिशत नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे में पंक्चुएलिटी है। कारण भी बताया गया था कि क्यों गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं:—

"The main causes for the deterioration in the punctuality performance during May to July, 1958, are:—

(i) Summer time conditions, which were severer this year,

[Pandit D. N. Tiwary]

as compared with the previous years, such as scarcity of water and a large incidence of sickness amongst staff,

(ii) Heavy rains and breaches on the Central, Western, Northern, North-East Frontier and South Eastern Railways resulting in dislocation of train services etc.,

(iii) Extra time taken for engineering restrictions on the different sections over and above that provided in the time-table, and

(iv) Modifications to the signalling equipment at a large number of stations...." and so on.

The remedies mentioned are:

"(i) Close watch is kept on the running of all Mail, Express and other through passenger trains both at the Divisional and Headquarter levels; and (ii) Officers are deputed to travel frequently by bad running trains, so as to pinpoint the causes for the late-running....suitable remedial measures to avoid their recurrence."

और भी बहुत से कारण दिये गये थे और कहा गया था कि इनसे सुधार हो सकता है। जब हम लोग उसके बाद का आंकड़ा देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि सुधार के बदले डिटीरियोरेशन हुआ है।

१८ नवम्बर को एक स्टार्ड क्वैश्चन पूछा गया था और उसके उत्तर में बताया गया था कि अगस्त, सितम्बर व अक्टूबर में सैंट्रल रेलवे का परसेंटेज ब्राड गेज का ६१ था, मीटर गेज का ६४ था, ईस्टर्न रेलवे का ७३ और नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे का ३६ था। ये आंकड़े शो करते हैं कि सदन में इस बार चर्चा होने के बाद से कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। रेलवे मंत्रालय की सभी कोशिशों के बावजूद हम लोग आगे नहीं जा रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें कारण ढूंढना होगा कि क्यों ऐसा होता है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: आज की चर्चा से कैसे फायदा होगा?

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी: यही तो अफसोस है कि हम लोगों की चर्चा अरण्य-रोदन है, कोई सुनवाई शायद नहीं होती है। कोई ध्यान इस ओर नहीं दिया जाता है। इसीलिए आपको भी कहना पड़ता है कि आज की चर्चा से सुधार होगा या नहीं होगा।

श्री फीरोज गांधी (रायबरेली): जरूर होगा।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी: लोग देख चुके हैं कि कहां क्या होता है।

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): That is the sort of Government that you have.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी इधर हमारे जो डिविजनल हैडक्वार्टर्स हैं या डिस्ट्रिक्टस में जो अफसर हैं, उनका रवैया क्या है, उनके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। सोनपुर स्टेशन पर दिक्कत की वजह से मैंने चाहा कि डी० टी० एस० का ध्यान मैं उधर आकर्षित करूं। इसके लिए फोन किया गया और उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि हम से समय मुकर्रर करके तब बात करें। उसके बाद मैंने कम्पलेंट बुक में लिखा कि हमको कोई सिफारिश के लिए भेंट नहीं करना था या किसी अपने काम के लिए भेंट नहीं करना था बल्कि कोई सुधार सुझाने के लिये भेंट करना था। इसके बाद मुझे चिट्ठी लिखी गई कि आपको गलत बात बताई गई है। हालांकि मैं वहां पर खड़ा सुन रहा था जो कुछ भी एक पैसेंजर गाइड ने फोन पर कहा और उस पर

जो उसको जवाब दिया गया वह उसने मुझे बता दिया। उस पर भी उन्होंने लिखा :—

"It has been stated in the complaint that the passenger Guide could not get any response from the Telephone Exchange and could not get easily a call to the Loco Shed. Enquiries, however, indicate that on the date in question the Exchange was functioning satisfactorily and other subscribers calling at the same time have not reported inattention. It is further unfortunate that you were incorrectly advised that I did not agree to talk to you on telephone. In fact, no such request or suggestion was conveyed to me."

यह मेरे सामने की बात है, मैं वहीं खड़ा था। इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह भी लिखा :—

"The lapses on the part of staff concerned are being taken up."

गलती उनकी थी लेकिन अब वे छोटे मुलाजिम को सजा करने की सोच रहे हैं। मैंने उनको जवाब दिया कि आपने जो लिखा है वह गलत था। मैं वहां खड़ा था और मेरे सामने सवाल पूछा गया और आपका जवाब आया। आपके जवाब को तो मैं नहीं सुन सका लेकिन जो कुछ उस आदमी ने कहा उसको हमने सुना था और साथ ही साथ मैंने यह भी लिखा कि वह आदमी क्यों अपने मन से झूठ बना कर कहेगा।

Shri Rajendra Singh: I had tabled a question as regards this incident and your Secretariat disallowed the question on the plea that it related to an individual. An M.P. was involved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The sanctity of a question cannot be linked up with late-running of trains.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is not a question of late-running of trains.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री सत्येन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा (इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री के सभा-सचिव) : एक ही जिले की बात है।

पंडित हृ० ना० तिवारी : जब भी मौका मिलता है और जब भी कोई कम्प्लेंट करने की बात होती है, तो वह हम लोग दर्ज कर देते हैं। लेकिन उसका जवाब क्या दिया जाता है उसका नमूना मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं :—

"I have to inform you that due to acute operational difficulty the detention of 43 Up at Sitalpur was unavoidable."

कोई भी जवाब दे दिया जाता है जिससे एक नुमाइशी संतोष हो जाए। लेकिन उसकी तरफ उसके बाद से उनका ध्यान जाता है या नहीं यह हम लोगों को मालूम नहीं होता है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : और दूसरे जरूरी काम उनके पास होते हैं।

पंडित हृ० ना० तिवारी : यह तो मैंने डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्स की बात कही। अब मैं डिवीजनल हैडक्वार्टर्स की बात कहता हूं। जब भी वहां कुछ लिखा जाता है तो उसका जवाब यही आता है कि मैटर इज अण्डर इन्वेस्टिगेशन। उसके बाद क्या हुआ, क्या नहीं हुआ, यह अन्त में मालूम नहीं होता है।

गत सेशन में रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर चर्चा करते हुए श्री अशोक मेहता साहब ने कहा था कि एन० ई० आर० में एक ही ट्रेन है और वह मेल ट्रेन है जिसको लोग समझते हैं कि वह ठीक समय से चलती है। लेकिन मैं इधर तीन महीने की बात आपसे कहता हूं कि यह ट्रेन भी अब वैसी ही हो गई है, जैसी दूसरी ट्रेंस हैं। हम लोग जब छपड़ा या सोनपुर से चलते हैं इस उम्मीद

[पंडित हा० ना० तिवारी]

में कि लखनऊ में हमको मेल ट्रेन मिल जाए तो हमारी ट्रेन डेढ़ दो घटे लेट हो जाती है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमको कनेक्शन नही मिलता है और हमको रात भर बैठना पडता है। और उसके बाद दूसरी गाडी मिलती है पैसेन्जर ट्रेन, तब हम लोग दिल्ली पहुचते है। इधर से जाओ तो कुछ निश्चित नही, कोई सर्टेंटी नही कि कनेक्शन मिल ही जायेगा। तो एक ट्रेन जिस के बारे मे लोग तारीफ किया करते थे वह भी इतनी डेटेरियोरेट कर गई है कि उस का भी कोई निश्चय नही।

एक अपर इडिया एक्सप्रेस है। उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं क्या कहू। वह कभी भी समय पर नही पहुंचती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय फिर तो रेगुलैरिटी हुई।

पंडित हा० ना० तिवारी: इस को इरेंगुलैरिटी कहा जाय, अनपक्चुयलिटी कहा जाय या चाहे जो भी नाम दिया जाय। बारबार अखबारो मे इस के सम्बन्ध मे निकलता रहता है। लेकिन हमे यह नही मालम होता कि इन अखबारो की कटिंग हमारे रेलवे मत्रालय के पास जाती है या नही या उन पर वहा कोई ध्यान दिया जाता है या नही। "टेस्ट आफ दि पुडिंग इज इन दि ईटिंग आफ इट"। कोई भी स्टेप लिया जाय, उस की उपयोगिता तो तभी मालूम हो सकती है जब उसमे कुछ सुधार हो। दिल्ली से एक ट्रेन विनय नगर से चलती है। उस का पाच या छ मील का रन है वह डेढ या दो घटे मे पहुचती है। सुना है कि निजामुद्दीन मे उस का इजिन बदला जाता है।

श्री अचरराज सिंह: लोग पैदल क्यो नहीं चले जाते?

पंडित हा० ना० तिवारी यहा लोग इतने हिम्मतवर नही है कि सारा सामान अपने माथे पर ले कर जायें: यह यहां की सुबरवन रेलवे है। यही पर रेलवे मंत्रालय है फिर भी उस की यह दशा है।

इसी तरह से अगर चलने के समय के बारे मे देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि एक रास्ते के लिये एक अप ट्रेन होती है और एक डाउन ट्रेन होती है। उस के उधर से आने में रफ्तार कम है और इधर से जाने में तेज है। ११ अप ट्रेन है। पटना से यहां तक आने में उस को साढे इक्कीस घटे लगते है जबकि इधर से जाने मे साढे बीस घंटे लगते है। वैसे ही तूफान मे है। इधर से जल्दी पहुचती है और उधर से धीमे आती है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य उधर से चढ़ाई है।

पंडित हा० ना० तिवारी इसी तरह से अपर इडिया ट्रेन है। यहा से शाम को छ बजे चलती है और शाम को सात बजे पटना पहुचती है, २५ घटे बाद। उधर से एक बजे चलती है और यहा साढे ग्यारह बजे पहुचती है साढे बाइस घटे बाद। मेरी समझ मे नही आता है कि जब टाइम टबल बनता है तो इस इनकमिस्टेंसी की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता है या नही। हम लोग सजेशन देते है लेकिन उन पर कोई अमल नही होता।

एक माननीय सदस्य हमारा मजाक उडाते है।

पडित हा० ना० तिवारी मैं मजाक उडाने की बात नही कहूगा। मैं नहीं कहता कि रेलवे मत्रालय जान बूझ कर ऐसी बात करता है। लेकिन उनके यहां इस तरह के एक्सपर्ट नही है कि सारे सिस्टम को सोच कर और समझ कर टाइमिंग्स को ठीक से नियत कर सकें। और यही कारण है कि ट्रेन्स समय पर नही पहुचतीं।

एक और बात है। हमें जो फिगर बताई किये गये हैं वह बहुत डिसेप्टिव हैं। कैसे? इसलिये कि सिर्फ रीचिंग टाईम दे दिया जाता है। जो डैस्टिनेशन है, वहां गाड़ी कब पहुंचती है यह दे दिया जाता है, लेकिन बीच में गाड़ियां कितनी लेट रन करती हैं, यह नहीं बताया जाता। मान लीजिये कि कोई ट्रेन कलकत्ता से चली, बीच में तीन घंटे लेट हो गई, लेकिन दिल्ली आने आते उस ने दो या तीन घंटे मेक अप कर लिये और इस तरह से दिल्ली पहुंचने का टाइम ठीक हो गया। इस दृष्टि से ७० परसेन्ट या ३० परसेन्ट कुछ भी हो सकता है, लेकिन बीच के स्टेशनों में बड़ा गोलमाल है। वहां पर पहुंचने के समय का कोई ठिकाना नही है। इन सब कारणों की तरफ हमें देखना है। एक कारण तो यह है कि जो ट्रेन पर काम करने वाले है वे पैसेन्जरों की इनकंवीनिएंस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते। वह यह नही देखते की गाडी खुट जाने की वजह से पैसेन्जरो को कितनी दिक्कत होती है। वह तो यह सोचते है कि काम चलता रहता है और गाडी किसी तरह से ढुचकती चलती है। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण दूं। दिल्ली से ठीक समय से १२ डाउन गाड़ी चली और कानपुर पहुंची। यह १२ सितम्बर की बात है। गाडी ठीक समय पर चली, लेकिन १०० गज जाने के बाद वह रुक गई और १५ मिनट तक डिटेन रही क्योंकि आर० एम० एस० का कुछ सामान देर से आया था और उसे चढ़ाना था। आर० एम० एस० वालों को भी ध्यान नहीं है कि वह ठीक समय पर अपनी डाक को ले आयें ताकि गाडी ठीक समय पर चल सके। जो हमारे कंट्रोलर हैं, जो बतलाते है कि कौन ट्रेन कहा पर डिटेन होगी, कौन सी मेल ट्रेन उसे पास करेगी वहां का तमाम सिस्टम डिफेक्टिव है। उनको अन्दाजा नहीं है कि कितने मिनट पर कौन मेल किस स्टेशन पर किस गाड़ी को आवरटेक करेगी। उसने गाड़ी को आधा घंटा के लिये डिटेन कर लिया। पैसेन्जर खड़ी है लेकिन कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, हालांकि वह इतनी देर में दो स्टेशन को पार कर सकती थी।

दूसरी वजह गाड़ियों के ठीक समय से न चलने की यह है कि इंजीनियरिंग स्टाफ और ट्रेफिक स्टाफ में पूरा कोआपरेशन नहीं है। एक ड्राइवर गाडी को स्टेशन पर ठीक समय पर ले आता है, लेकिन गाड़ी खलनी है पांच मिनट के बाद। पर उस को जो स्लिप मिलती है गाड़ी को चलाने की वह ठीक समय की ही दी जाती है। मान लीजिये कोई गाड़ी १२.०५ पर चलती है, लेकिन वह ऐक्चुअली रवाना होती है १२.०६ पर। मगर स्लिप पर गाड़ी के चलने का टाइम ठीक १२.०५ ही लिख दिया जाता है। अब चूंकि गाड़ी लेट हो गई है इस लिये ड्राइवर टाइम को कवर करने के लिये तेज गाड़ी चलाते हैं। जो मामूली स्पीड होती है उससे अधिक तेज चलाते हैं जिसमें धोखा होने का सन्देह होता है, ऐक्सिडेंट होने का सन्देह होता है, और होता भी है। लेकिन इन सब चीजों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

एक बार का किस्सा है। मोतिहारी जिले की बात है। नारकटिया गंज लाइन के किसी स्टेशन का स्टेशन मास्टर किसी बारात में गया हुआ था। गाड़ी के आने का समय छः बजे था और वह आ गई। गाड़ी सिगनल पर खड़ी है लेकिन सिगनल नहीं हो रहा है। वहां पर वह आधा घंटा खड़ी रही। उस के बाद प्वाइंट्समैन जाकर उस को स्टेशन पर लाया। उस के बाद लगभग साढ़े छः बजे गाड़ी चली। इस इस तरह के इन्स्टैन्सेज हैं। यहां पर अक्सर कहा जाता है कि फेलियोर आफ ह्यूमन एलिमेंट है। यह बात भी ठीक है। हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर अक्सर कहा करते हैं कि गाड़ियों के लेट चलने का कारण यह है कि स्टाफ के लोग ज्यादा बीमार पड़

[पंडित हा० ना० तिवारी]

जाते हैं, पुलिंग आफ चेंस बहुत ज्यादा होता है। मैं मानता हूं कि पुलिंग आफ चेंस होता होगा, लेकिन गाड़ियों के लेट चलने का वह काफी कारण नहीं है। दूसरे कारण भी हैं, जो कि मैंने अभी बतलाये और जिन के कारण गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं। यह तो मैंने रेल-गाड़ियों के लेट चलने के कारण बताये। अब प्रश्न हमारे सामने यह है कि हम इसको कैसे सुधारें।

कुछ दिन पहले जब हमारे वर्तमान रेलवे उपमंत्री महोदय पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी थे तो वह रेलगाड़ियों में इनकोगनिटो जाते थे और स्टेशनों पर स्वयं चैक करते थे। वे रेलवे के किसी रेस्टूरेंट में चले जाकर वहां का खाना वगैरह चैक करते थे। मैं कहूंगा कि आज भी उस तरह की चैकिंग की जरूरत है और वे अपने महल से निकल कर इन डिस-गाइज रेलगाड़ियों में चलें और सरप्राइज चैकिंग करें .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इतनी देर के बाद वे कैसे इनकोगनिटो चल सकते हैं जबकि सब लोग उनको जानते हैं ?

पंडित हा० ना० तिवारी : आर्डिनेरी पैसेंजर के रूप में यदि वे चलेंगे तो अभी भी बहुत कम लोग उनको पहचानेंगे और कम से कम रेलवे स्टाफ के लोग तो नहीं जान पायेंगे.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह तकलीफ कौन उठाये ?

पंडित हा० ना० तिवारी : उन्होंने तकलीफ सही हुई है और तकलीफ सहने की उनको आदत है।

श्री शंकरराव सिंह : अब जो दूसरे नये आप हैं उनको चलने दीजिये।

पंडित हा० ना० तिवारी : अगर इस तरह से इनकोगनिटो वे चलेंगे और सरप्राइज चैकिंग करेंगे तो उनको मालूम होगा कि रेलवे स्टाफ अपने काम में कितनी दिलचस्पी लेता है और कहां कहां लैप्सेज हैं। जब रेलवे मंत्री महोदय प्रोग्राम देकर नोटिस के साथ जाते हैं तब तो सब काम टिपटौप रहता है क्योंकि उनको पहले से दौरे का पता रहता है और वे पूरी तरह सतर्क रहते हैं और तब कोई गलती डिटैक्ट होने का चांस नहीं रहता है। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस तरह के इंस्पैक्शन और दौरे के बाद यह समझ लेना कि कहीं कोई गलती नहीं है और सब काम ठीक हो रहा है यह भ्रम में डालने वाली बात है और उससे यह नतीजा निकाल लेना कि रेलगाड़ियां ठीक समय से और निश्चित समय पर चल रही हैं और पहुंच रही हैं, ठीक नहीं होगा।

Report of the Indian Railway Delegation to the Soviet Railways and other European Railways में सोवियट रेलज के पंक्चुएल्टी के बारे में यह लिखा है :

"Long distance passenger trains run with 14 to 17 coaches totalling up to 900 metric tons. A punctuality of 99 per cent. for long distance trains, and 100 per cent. in the case of suburban trains is claimed by the Soviet Railways. Detailed figures of this performance are not available, but from the journeys performed by the Delegation it can be stated that punctuality must be good as all the trains arrived at the destination to time."

और किसी देश के बारे में तो इसमें ब्योरा दिया नहीं है लेकिन सोवियट रूस की रेलों के बारे में यह दिया हुआ है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : व्हाट एवाउट स्पीड ?

पंडित हृ० ना० तिवारी : स्पीड के बारे में तो मुझे बहस नहीं करनी है। मुझे और फ रेल कंट्रीज की रेलवेज के आकड़े तो नहीं मिले। लेकिन हर कोई जानता है कि जर्मनी देश जो सन् १९१८ के महायुद्ध से बर्बाद हो गया था और दूसरों के अधीन हो गया था वही जर्मनी फिर १९३४-३५ में अपने अध्यवसाय, परिश्रम और लगन से इतना अधिक मजबूत हो गया कि उसकी गणना संसार के उन्नत राष्ट्रों में की जाने लगी। १५-१६ वर्षों के अर्से में उसने इतनी अधिक प्रगति कर डाली जबकि ११ वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी हम कोई उल्लेखनीय प्रगति नहीं कर सके। और यह कोई हमारे लिये शोभा की चीज नहीं है। अन्य देशों की अपेक्षा हम प्रगति करने की रफ्तार में धीमे रहे हैं। जापान को ही ले लीजिये। वह भी दूसरों के अधीन हो गया था। लेकिन हम ने देखा कि थोड़े ही अर्से में उस ने कितनी अधिक प्रगति कर डाली कि सब लोग उस की मुक्त कंठ से प्रशंसा करते हैं। आखिर क्या बात है जो ११ वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी हम लोग काफी तरक्की इस ओर नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं इस से इंकार नहीं करता कि रेलवे में बहुत सुधार हुआ है। रेलगाड़ियां अधिक दी गई हैं और नये नये इंजिन आये हैं। मैं इस से भी इंकार नहीं करता कि पिछले महायुद्ध के दौरान लाइंस डिस्मैंटिल्ड हो गयी थी लेकिन सारी ही रेलवे लाइंस डिसमैंटिल्ड नहीं हुई। वह तो नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे है जो कि बर्बाद हुई है और उस को ले कर यहां पर काफी चर्चा और बहस भी हुई है लेकिन सब कोशिशों के बावजूद, तमाम प्रार्थनाओं के बावजूद रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान उधर कम जाता है क्योंकि कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास के लिये मेन लाइन है और ब्राड गेज है जब कि मीटर गेज में तो हमारे जैसे छोटे छोटे लोग ही रहते हैं और मीटर गेज लाइन पर बड़े बड़े लोग जाते ही नहीं और रेलवे मंत्रालय का उधर कम ध्यान जाता है। अगर नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे में कुछ सुधार हो सकते तो मैं समझूंगा कि वाकई कोई सुधार हुआ है।

पसेंजर्स एमनिटीज पर रेलवे मंत्रालय ने काफी अधिक रुपया खर्च किया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि सब एमनिटीज एक तरफ हैं और रेलगाड़ियों का ठीक और निश्चित समय पर चलना और ठीक समय पर डेस्टिनेशंज पर पहुंचना दूसरी तरफ है। अगर इस ऐमनिटी को आप गारन्टी कर सकें और अन्य ऐमनिटीज में यदि कुछ कमी भी हो जाये तो उस की अधिक परवाह लोग नहीं करेंगे।

मैं आज जो चर्चा कर रहा हूं वह इस दृष्टि से नहीं कि मैं रेलवे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को कोई क्रिटिसाइज करूं बल्कि इसलिये कर रहा हूं कि हम लोग सामूहिक बुद्धि लगा कर यह सोचें कि इस में कैसे सुधार हो और कैसे हमारी रेलगाड़ियां ठीक और नियत समय पर चल सकें।

Raja Mahendra Pratap: On a point of order. I think my hon. friend could have said in simple words that it is all due to the Congress party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Members should first appreciate what a point of order is. The discussion before the House is on the late running of trains and failure of Railway staff to keep to scheduled timings. I have got about 14 names and there might be others who are yet to give their names. So Members would appreciate how much time each Member would get.

14.58 hrs.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, replying to a cut motion on the late running of the Grand Trunk Express in February 1948 the then Railway Minister, Dr. John Mathai, said:

> "I fixed fairly early targets and I am going to do whatever I can to see that these targets are observed. Since it is going to take a little time—and that is my view

[Shri Feroze Gandhi]

of the position—it would be dishonest on my part to say, as Mr. Sidhwa wants me, that within a month I am going to set the position right. I am unable to do that. These things take a little time. All that I can promise is that I will see that the time is as short as possible."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, ten years later, Shri Jagjivan Ram, fifth in order of succession, has this to say about the late running of the Grand Trunk Express:

"The history of the Grand Trunk Express and its punctuality is well-known to all the hon. Members, and I cannot assure for some time yet that we can guarantee punctuality of the Grand Trunk Express."

Now I would like the Railway Ministry to reconcile these two statements and let us know whether ten years is "little time" and what Shri Jagjivan Ram means ten years later by asking for "some time". In the meantime, i.e., in the last ten years, we have spent on track works between Delhi and Madras a sum of Rs. 641 lakhs and on line capacity works Rs. 1,416 lakhs—the latter work would include signalling etc.—a total of Rs. 2,057 lakhs. Still we do not seem to have got anywhere.

15 hrs.

His Deputy Minister, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, replying to a question by my hon friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, said with regard to what is being done about running trains punctually·

"Officers responsible do exercise proper vigilance."

He went on to say further:

"General Managers were asked to launch a very special drive to improve punctuality."

This is all very encouraging but I would like to read out to you what these officers do when they go out on tour and how the General Managers have been asked to exercise vigilance as also how their orders are treated by their subordinates. I will read out a very spicy paragraph from a particular Railway report:

"On our visit to a certain Divisional Headquarters, we found that the Divisional Superintendent had personally issued circular instructions to his Divisional and Assistant officers and to his Inspectors to conduct a prescribed number of night inspections every month. We were, however, surprised to find that some of the Divisional Officers had completely neglected the instructions and with the rare exception of an officer or an Inspector no one had conducted the prescribed number or anywhere near the prescribed number of tours. The scale laid down for these inspections by the Divisional Superintendent was most reasonable and the matter that struck us most was that the Divisional Superintendent had taken no notice of the fact and was indeed completely innocent of the knowledge that his specific orders had been dealt with rather chevalierly by supervisors at all levels. With impunity were the inspections neglected"

I hope the House will not mind this militant language. It was written and signed by the same Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

What do these officers do when they go out on tour? How do they carry out inspections? Let Shri Shahnawaz Khan describe it. In para 47 of the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee Report, he says:

"At another Divisional Headquarters, we called for the travelling allowance journals of the Divisional Operating Superintendent for the whole year 1953. We found that in the month of Jan-

uary he left his office for three days accompanied by the Inspector of Special Trains and the Government Inspector of Railways. In February, he stayed put throughout in his office. In March he went out for two days to attend a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. April was again a month of no movement. In May he moved only for one day to attend a court of law and incidentally also inspected a station. In June he was out for two days for inspection and in July he did not go out at all. Thus over a period of seven months this Divisional Officer holding an important portfolio conducted practically no inspections and evidently his Divisional Superintendent was not perturbed about the state of affairs."

This is not what I have to say. These are the words of Shri Shahnawaz Khan, the Deputy Minister of Railways.

It is not so easy to deal with this question of punctuality. There is no published material on the subject. Therefore, we have to rely more or less on questions and answers given in the House, a sample of which I have just read out.

There are different aspects of punctuality. One is, as my hon. friend, Shri Tiwary said, the punctual arrival of trains. Trains should arrive punctually. The other is an aspect which was pointed out in 1948, i.e., ten years ago, by a prominent Member of this House, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar. This is what he had to say in February, 1948:

> "May I ask the hon. Member in charge why even at the starting stations delay is caused both at Delhi and Madras?"

Of course no answer was given.

I may add here that on the 2nd October, 1958, i.e., ten years later, the Kalka Mail left Delhi at 5.35 in the morning. It is supposed to leave at 22.00 hours. A train which is supposed to leave at 10 o'clock in the night leaves at 5.35 in the morning. It is really strange. I just cannot understand it. I tried to understand it. I asked people. I tried to fathom why it has happened, but I do not seem to find any explanation. On that particular day there was fair weather; there was no summer and so there could be no water difficulty; the staff were on duty; it was October—nice and cool . . .

An Hon. Member: Engine trouble.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: . . . there were no breaches on the line; no monsoon, but this train left at 5.35 in the morning, which is more or less its arrival time at Kalka. I would like the hon. Minister to give the House an explanation as to how this happened, why it happened and what action has been taken to put things right.

Another aspect of punctuality is that it is a continuously deteriorating percentage. In the last six years, it has been steadily going down, not improving. The causes as stated by the Railways fall into certain categories which are mentioned in the Annual Reports of the Railway Board. These are:

> "Punctuality deteriorated due mainly to the impact of the *mela* and pilgrim traffic, heavy rains, breaches on the lines and high incidence of alarm chain pulling."

You will find that year after year this paragraph appears in the Reports of the Railway Board. It is the same paragraph year after year. I do not think there is any change except one year when I find that the Avadi Congress affected the punctuality of the passenger trains right through the year. That was in 1954-55 Annual

[Shri Feroze Gandhi]

Report. Therefore, nicely and squarely, the Railway Board put the blame on the shoulders of the hon. Minister himself saying, "It is your Party which is responsible. What can we do?"

The general causes we will have to take up separately as it is rather a complicated subject. However, the causes are the same. If a question comes up in the House during summer, it is water difficulties and the staff is on leave. If it comes during the monsoon, there are breaches on the line. If it comes during winter, there is a very interesting explanation, which I shall read out. What happened during winter? This is again what Shri Shahnawaz Khan says.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Seasonal explanations!

Shri Feroze Gandhi: On 15th December 1954, Shri Shahnawaz Khan said:

> "The fall was mainly due to the special causes operating about this time every year, viz., overcrowding and consequent excessive alarm chain pulling during the marriage season."

This is the explanation. Anything seems to be handy. I should have thought that during the marriage season newly married couples would like to be left alone rather than pull alarm chains and invite the attention of the entire railway administration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is why they pull the alarm chain so that the overcrowding might be lessened.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Let us take summer months first.

When this question was tabled, it was with regard to summer months and punctuality going down. Shri Shahnawaz Khan and the hon. Minister both of them explained to the House that in the summer, conditions are bad, water salinity in the Sealdah division, staff going on leave. Very good. We accept the explanation as the Speaker asked us to do. But I fail to understand this explanation when we separate the punctuality percentage of mails and expresses from the punctuality percentage of slow moving passenger trains. Let us see what happened on the Eastern Railway, where salinity had occurred and staff was on leave. We will take the worst months. The figures are of the Railway Ministry. We take the month of June. The punctuality percentage of slow moving passenger trains was 75:5—in the month of June on the Eastern Railway. The punctuality percentage of mails and expresses was 60 per cent., that is, 15·2 per cent. less. On the North Eastern Railway, the punctuality percentage of 79·7 per cent. was maintained on the slow-moving passenger trains. The punctuality percentage of mails and expresses was 38·3, that is, minus 41·6 per cent. On the South Eastern Railway, the punctuality percentage of passenger trains was 73·4 and the punctuality percentage of mails and expresses was 38·3, that is, 29·6 per cent. less. If the House wants, I will go on giving figures. You will find there is some peculiar reason, known best to the Railways themselves that the punctuality percentage of passenger trains is much higher than the punctuality percentage of mails and expresses. On the Eastern Railway, may I ask—I do not know which Minister is going to reply; I hope both the Senior Minister and the Senior Deputy Minister will not pass on the baby to the new man.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): No, no. The Deputy Minister in charge will reply.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I would like to have an explanation for this because the Minister said that it was due to salinity. Salinity affected, may I know, only the mails and expresses? Was some bad water used for mails and expresses and some special water

for the passenger trains and saline water was put only into the mail engines?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Salinity affected only in the Sealdah division.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Sealdah would come in the Eastern Railway or South-Eastern?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Eastern Railway.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Then, staff was on leave. Did the staff of mails and expresses only go on leave? What happened to the staff of passenger trains? This explanation has become a little too hackneyed: wa er difficulties, staff on leave. It must affect the punctuality equally. The results seem to show that the thing is quite the other way round.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably the explanation would be that the fast trains are almost running to their utmost capacity.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I will accept that when you become the Railway Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know; I will not say.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: We will come to the next argument. Breaches on the line. July, August, September have been the worst months. They are monsoon months. Punctuality, according to the Railways, should be poor. In the winter months, November, December, January and February, these are months of fair weather, very few breaches on the line, the staff has come back from leave, there is no summer, and good water is there. Let us compare July with November. In the month of July, the punctuality percentage was 78 on the B.G. The number of breaches on the track were 38. This is from the Report of the Railway Board, Vol. I. The major breaches are given; but it is an indication. It is 78 per cent. in July, 38 breaches. In the month of November, when it should be better according to the arguments advanced, the punctuality percentage is 76·7 and the number of breaches is one. It has come down. In the month of August; punctuality percentage has risen to 79:1, and the number of breaches is 28. In the month of December,—fair weather, staff has come back, all these things are there—punctuality percentage drops to 75·7. The number of breaches is zero. In the month of September, the punctuality percentage is 78·9 and the number of breaches is 12 In the month of January, the punctuality percentage is 77·5, again a drop. The number of breaches is zero. When there are no breaches it appears the punctuality goes down. When there are more breaches, the punctuality improves at least according to the figures of the Railway Ministry. These are figures of the Ministry themselves. With regard to summer and monsoon, all the arguments seem to work the other way round.

With regard to winter, going through all the questions and answers for ten years I have not been able to find any explanation. Except for the marriage season, there is no explanation and I have not been able to understand the explanation. Probably, the Ministry may think of something else.

What is punctuality? How is punctuality defined? Yesterday, the Speaker arrived two minutes late in the House. Probably he was held up at the Great Place by a policeman. According to the instructions issued by the Railway Board, on the basis of which this percentage is calculated, the Speaker arrived in time. He was not late. I will show you how. This is how punctuality is defined. A train not losing time is to include all mail and important through-trains terminating right time. This means that a train is said to have arrived punctu-

[Shri Feroze Gandhi]

ally if it terminates right time. In a thousand mile run, it may be one or two hours late. Shri C. D. Pande should know on the way some connection may have been missed and passengers put to inconvenience; but it would not be reflected in the punctuality percentage as stated by the Railways. The Railways have a very special advantage. Look at the advantage in statistical compilation. A train runs from Delhi to Howrah and it is late by half an hour or one hour by the time it reaches Kanpur or Allahabad, and then it makes it up. Everything is all right because it has terminated right time.

There is something here, which I must explain. Here is an explanation how the compilation is to be made. Look at the margins that the Railways keep to themselves. "Train F starts right time on homeline and it is delayed 30 minutes *en route* at a junction with a foreign line";—that is the policeman who stopped the Speaker—"due to waiting for connection with a foreign line train, it terminates thirty minutes late."

"This train is not to be considered to have lost time." If you can make head or tail out of that, if the House can make head or tail out of that, they are welcome.

With regard to the time-scheduling of all trains, during the regime of Dr. John Matthai, the Railway Board and the Railway Ministry both thought of a new idea: these trains refuse to run punctually; let us do something. So they extended the running time of almost all the trains by two hours, four hours, one hour, half-an-hour, according to what they calculated. In spite of that, today, we find that, even after these trains have been running on an extended time schedule, the trains are not running punctually. I hope the hon. Minister will let us know the explanation for this particular decline.

Proper maintenance of rolling stock would go a long way to improve punctuality, because, if rolling stock keeps failing all the way along, it is going to upset the schedule of punctuality. I shall illustrate how rolling stock affects punctuality by reading out from a report of an accident made by the Chief Government Inspector of Railways.

The accident took place between Chanpatia and Bettial. A passenger train was involved in it, and it was passing over a girder bridge. "The storm ripped up the roofs of three passenger bogey carriages, the wooden framework of which had been extensively pock-marked with screws and nails due to repeated removal and re-fixing of roof sheets during periodical overhauls." You can understand when the roofs of three passenger coaches blows up and the train is on a bridge how unkind it is to the passengers sleeping in it at night in the upper berths, to see the sky above and the river underneath. The Government Inspector of Railways found that this accident was entirely due to the negligence of the workshops, and if the coaches had been overhauled properly, this might not have occurred.

I would like to explain another aspect, how goods trains can upset the time schedules of passenger trains if they are not in proper condition. If the wagons are not properly serviced, not properly attended to, and if the train fails on the way and occupies the track, the passenger train that comes from behind has either to slow down or stop completely.

It is very surprising to find the kind of train examination that we have, and the kind of trains that are passed as fit to run. I shall read out from the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee Report a description of a particular goods train and the condition in which it was allowed as fit to travel.

First wagon: 4 truss bar split pins defective.

Second wagon: 2 buffer socket bolts loose.

Third wagon: Truss bar nut with syphon pipe-clip as washer.

Fourth wagon: Truss bar split pins defective.

Fifth wagon: Brakes completely inoperative.

Sixth wagon: One brake plug worn out and two buffer socket bolts loose.

Seventh wagon: Axle guard sufficiently expanded to get out of the axle box grooves. (It is a very dangerous thing in a wagon or a coach).

Eighth wagon: Brakes inoperative.

Ninth wagon: 3 buffer socket bolts loose.

And so it goes on.

If we are going to allow trains like this to move, then I am not quite sure what we are doing with our train examining staff. I have travelled, just as all others have travelled, and I have found occasionally that a train has to be delayed because a coach has to be removed due to a hot axle after it has travelled hardly a hundred miles. I am sure this kind of thing can never happen if train examination has been properly and effectively done.

Lastly, I would like to mention something which I forgot. Besides summer, monsoon and winter, there is another cause, i.e., the heavy incidence of alarm chain pulling. I have got the figures for 1954-55 and I find that there were 43,295 cases of alarm chain pulling. This works out to about 118 a day. We are running 4,000 passenger trains a day. May I ask whether this is a good enough explanation? Four thousand trains are running every day, and 118 incidents of alarm chain pulling do not seem to me to be very high to justify the continuously declining percentage of punctuality.

The heaviest incidence of alarm chain pulling was on the Eastern Railway, not on the North-Eastern—I do not know why it has got such a bad name. Out of a total of 43,295 cases, 13,578 alarm chain pulling incidents took place on the Eastern Railway. The North-Eastern Railway was a close second with 11,225 cases. You will find that the Western Railway, which has the cleanest record, reported only 418 incidents. What has happened on the Western Railway? Has punctuality improved on the Western Railway? Has it improved in all this time?

Therefore, my fear is that these explanations which are given to the House are not justified. There is some other cause, there are some other reasons. I do not know them. I am not a railwayman, I am not an engineer, I do not know anything about them. I think the causes are quite different from what the railways seem to advance from year to year.

That there is a general fall in efficiency, there is no doubt. I know of cases where station masters are afraid of their staff. They are really afraid. There is general indiscipline. I do not say only the workers are to blame. I have already read out to you what officers do. It appears both officers and staff have somehow gone, what we call in Hindi, *dheela*.

15.26 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

I have a suggestion to make to the Railway Ministry. In the last six years punctuality has been continuously going down as I stated. My suggestion is: let there be a commission of enquiry. I am a great believer in commissions of enquiry, even

[Shri Feroze Gandhi]

though their reports are kept secret. I think that such a commission or a committee may be appointed in which railwaymen should be there. The Railway Board Members could be there; some Members of Parliament, if you do not mind, could be there. I am quite sure that if this work is entrusted to a committee to go into the real causes of unpunctuality, it would be able to come to certain conclusions, and it would be good both for the Railway Ministry and for the public generally, beacuse it is good that the public should know the causes. Four million passengers travel every day. Every 24 hours 38 lakhs of people are travelling continuously. It is in their interest, and also in the interest of the Government itself, that the causes of this fall in punctuality should be made known, should be found out. I am quite sure that if the hon. Minister agrees to appoint a committee, we will know the real reasons.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): We are discussing the late running of trains. It has been pointed out that the reasons given by the hon. Minister several times are not the real reasons. Not only are trains running late. When they reach the destination, trains also start late. So, there is late running and running late. Both things are there.

None of the reasons given so far, *viz.*, severe summer, salinity of water, alarm chain pulling, heavy rains etc., suffice. I think there are some other reasons why trains also start late. I shall, however, not go over the points which have been very elaborately explained by the hon. Member who spoke before me, to show how there is absolutely no punctuality.

It had been stated ten years ago that the punctuality of the Grand Trunk Express would improve, but we know that the hon. Railway Minister has said in the Budget session that its punctuality cannot be improved for some time. In this connection, I have only to point out what the Estimates Committee have stated in their report:

> "The Committee was rather surprised to know that even on the main route over which the Grand Trunk Express passes, there are sections containing non-interlocked stations which require the trains to be slowed down to ten miles per hour while passing through such stations. The Committee desire that the earliest steps should be taken to make such stations fully interlocked.".

As far as the implementation of this recommendation is concerned, the railways have stated that they have interlocked some stations. But from our experience we do not find whether anything has been done over the route over which the GT express passes. It may be that five or ten stations may have been interlocked, but we find that generally it had not been done.

The last suggestion that was made by the previous speaker was that there should be a commission of inquiry. He also said that even if the decisions are not implemented, let there be a commission of inquiry. I do not disagree with that suggestion. But the Estimates Committee's report has very definitely pointed out that there is no question of the appointment of a committee or commission of inquiry, because even the recommendations of the previous inquiry committees have not been implemented. I do not want to read fully what they have stated. But at page 44 of their Thirty-third Report, they have stated:

> "Even though the same committee has recommended that the railways should obtain records of the condition of track by the use of test marks or instruments twice a year and that the annotated records should be in the hands of the permanent way supervising

staff expeditiously, not much progress appears to have been made.".

There are many other recommendations in respect of which also it is the same story. So, while even the recommendations of the Estimates Committee are still to be implemented, there is no point in having a commission of inquiry. If only those recommendations had been implemented, I think there would have been some kind of improvement, but, unfortunately, that is not the case.

As far as the late running and late starting of trains are concerned, the reasons that have been given do not count much. My information is that there are certain other reasons why they are running late. It is said that the largest number of engine failures was in 1956-57. There is no proper maintenance, and there are no proper repairs, and as a result, there are also accidents. Besides, there is no proper supply of spare parts also. It has, in fact, been admitted by the Ministry also that there is shortage of spare parts. When the engine is on the line, and the man wants to start it, he finds that there is something wrong either with the boiler or some other part; if he wants to repair it and set it right, then he must have spare parts for that purpose. But the spare parts are not available either from the loco sheds or from the other sheds. This has also affected operational efficiency. And not only that, there is also delay in fulfilling the indents. When the man finds that the engine cannot move, he somehow sets it right and the engine starts, but after running for some miles, the engine suddenly stops. This is because the people do not get the spare parts for a long time. The shortage of spare parts and also the non-fulfilment of indents also cause delay.

The third reason is that there is considerable increase in goods as well as passenger traffic, but there is no corresponding increase in the number of workers required to handle them. There are more trains both passenger as well as goods, but there are not enough people to handle them. Where 117 people were there to handle it, now only 75 people are there. Due to the heavy overload of work, there is no time for them to do proper checking and to see that they are in a perfect condition. They just hurry up and take the engine to the line, and that is the reason why they are not able to keep the engines in perfect condition. This is also another reason for late running of trains.

During the last Budget Session, one hon. Member had pointed out that there must be some job analysis, and this must be undertaken in all seriousness. But that was not done. Consequently, there is delay in fulfilling indents for spare parts, which again contributes to delay.

Then, I would point out that the number of trains has now shot up to a big figure, and they can run perfectly and safely only if the old system of working is done away with, and appropriate modern systems are introduced. Under the old system, there is longer detention of trains at the stations. The trains reach near the station, but they are not able to reach the platform. This also contributes to delay.

Apart from the various reasons that have been advanced such as failure of the engine on the way, failure of rolling-stock, derailment and blocking of the track, under-staffing in certain sections, there is also another very important reason which has not been referred to so far, and I would like to deal with that mainly.

The Estimates Committee have stated in their report:

"The machinery in the railway operations is essentially human in character, and unless the human

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

> touch is deliberately maintained, the administrations must become impersonal and much of the good work which follows from a sense of traditional loyalty would be lost if the rank and file neither recognise nor are recognised by their top officers."

The most important thing, therefore, is the recognition of the rank and file by the top officers and *vice versa*. But this is lacking. That is the reason why there is no discipline. It is true that in some sections, there is lack of discipline, and the efficiency is also less. Why is the efficiency less? I have already pointed out the reasons so far as the lack of efficiency in regard to engines and other things are concerned. But the main thing is the recognition of the human value, and that is lacking.

The *Rail Flash*, which is the official organ of the station masters and assistant station masters, has quoted authorities and then stated:

> "Today, it is termination of the services of the employee in the name of prevention of accidents. Do these removals help either to correct the staff or to prevent accidents? The answer is, no. They only serve to infuse a fear complex in the other staff. They widen the gulf between the staff and the officers. On the one hand, the railway loses the services of a trained and experienced worker on whom much has been spent.".

There are no joint committees for discussing the various problems. When this suggestion was made last time, the hon. Minister said that the railways would implement it, so that all those who worked in the different sections could come together and discuss. One might say it was because of engine trouble; another might say it was because of signal trouble and so on. They can discuss together and come to an understanding as to where the difficulty lies. But we find that these joint committees are not functioning. Besides, what is happening is—and the station masters and assistant station masters have given so many instances—where they point out the difficulties, instead of it being seen whether their report is correct or not, they are punished. I want to give the example of the assistant station master of Ghaziabad. Eight months ago, he pointed out to the authorities that the old system of sending memo in the form of a line advice book should be changed and arrangements made early to communicate this information electrically to see that the platform over which the tram was to be received was clear and free from any other obstruction. He gave an instance. He said that when this information was sent under the present system, by the time the information came the train also came. So he suggested that this information should be conveyed quicker by electrical method. What happened when he gave this suggestion was that he was transferred from that post to another and then his pay was stopped for two months. Then he had to file a case under the Payment of Wages Act. Now he has been suspended. So when an assistant station master really wants to do his duty sincerely and makes a suggestion to that effect, due to the increase in the number of trains always on the line, his pay is stopped and he is suspended, instead of either acting on the suggestion or telling him why his suggestion could not be implemented.

If this is the sort of attitude towards the employees, it adds force to the statement of the Estimates Committee that as far as the railway is concerned, it is the human material that counts and is important and confidence should be enthused in them. A human attitude should be adopted towards them as far as their demands are concerned so that they can do their duties properly. But here when he wants to faithfully do his work, he is punished and sometimes dismissed.

There is another case, a case of a ticket examiner. He has to report about chain pulling and other things. There was a ticket examiner who was travelling in the train to Cochin Harbour. He saw a certain officer travelling in first class. There was a lady in the same compartment but with a second class ticket. He met them at Arkonam and asked them to pay either the excess or get down from the compartment.

At Olavakot, he reported the matter to the Station Master and the Railway Police and sought their help, because one passenger was travelling in first class with a second class ticket. The officer told the ticket examiner that he would pay him 'something'. But the ticket examiner refused and said that he should pay the excess. The matter was reported to the Station Master at Olavakot. Of course, the excess was paid. But in the process, the train was late by five minutes. The ticket examiner was charged with delaying the train for five minutes and now his promotion is stopped!

How can the ticket examiner, a young man, who wants to do his duty and prevent loss to the railways by people travelling above their class, continue to do his duty faithfully if this is the sort of treatment meted out to him? In fact, a charge is levelled against him that he delayed the train for five minutes and his promotion is stopped on that account.

As far as the Southern Railway is concerned, I do not want to go in detail into the question of recognition of the unions. There is no opportunity afforded to the representatives of the railway workers to ventilate their grievances. Instead, they ask the workers to represent themselves. I went to the General Manager with other people when there was a hunger strike by Shri Nambiar, a former Member of this House, in connection with the grievances of the workers. He said that the workers could represent themselves; but when the workers represent their cases, they are punished. So unless the worker is very bold he will not go and represent his case for fear of punishment.

This is the main reason why workers think that even if they want to do their duty faithfully, even if they are loyal, even if they want to make suggestions for better working, there is no place where they can go and make their suggestions, there is nobody with whom they can discuss it. Once they report to the authorities, they are punished and sometimes even dismissed.

So as far as the station masters and assistant station masters are concerned, you will understand why they get angry, because when they try to improve the performance of the railways by making suggestions, they are punished; so it is not their fault. It is the fault of some one else. They are not able to see that the trains come and leave the station in time. When they point out the difficulties, instead of removing these difficulties, and effecting punctuality of trains, they are punished.

Regarding the Olavakot Division, there are so many complaints regarding non-payment of overtime allowance. For four, five, six or seven months, workers are not paid their overtime and other allowances. So naturally, they are not enthusiastic about their work. It is said that some officials are appointed to go into the question of arrears and settle this question. It was admitted by the General Manager himself that there are arrears and they are going into the question and settling it. But I do not know how this will be settled even if some officers are appointed for this purpose, because neither is the worker directly approached nor is any representation favourably entertained from him; if the worker makes a report, he is punished.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

As far as the ticket examiners are concerned, they are the people who check ticketless travelling. But they have no houses to live, no rest houses and no places to stay during their duty. They cannot sleep even in the first class waiting room; they cannot use the latrines etc. They have to sleep on the platform. Then there is nobody to call them when they are asleep when they have to wake up for their duty. That is why we find that these people are missing from their duty.

So far as the human conditions are concerned, they are human beings and they have certain difficulties. These difficulties must be removed. If hese difficulties are considered and removed by the railway authorities, there will certainly be a kind of organisation by which they will be able to understand the difficulties of the workers and enforce discipline. Otherwise, you can give the reason that it is due to salinity of water and so on and escape responsibility for the unpunctuality of trains But certainly if the grievances of the workers are not removed, conditions will continue as they are and there will be no improvement.

श्री आसर (रत्नागिरि) : सभापति महोदय, रेलों के देरी से चलने के बारे में यहां चर्चा होने से कोई लाभ होगा, ऐसा आज तक का जो अनुभव हमारा रहा है, उस से नहीं लगता है। लेकिन किस तरह से सुधार हो सकता है, इस के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये, यह बताना मैं अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूं।

जो ट्रेन्स लेट चलती हैं, इस का एक ही कारण है कि आप के जो अफसर लोग हैं, विशेषतया जो रेलवे की आथोरिटीज हैं वे इतनी केयरलेस हैं कि कुछ कहने की बात नहीं। उन की केयरलेसनेस के कारण ही यह सब कुछ हो रहा है। इस के बारे में दो तीन इंस्टेंस मैं बतलाना चाहूंगा। जो बात मैं कहूंगा वह खास तौर पर सेंट्रल रेलवे के बारे में ही कहूंगा।

पूना और लोनावाला के बीच एक लोकल ट्रेन चलती है। कई लोकल ट्रेन्स के बारे में तीन चार बरस से झगड़ा चल रहा है। एक भी ऐसा समय नहीं आया जबकि यह लोकल ट्रेन ठीक समय पर चलती हो या ठीक समय पर पहुंचती हो। मैं मानता हूं कि देहु और लोनावाला में बहुत सी एम्युनिशन फैक्ट्रीज हैं और बहुत से कर्मचारी जो उन में काम करते हैं इन्हीं ट्रेन्स से ट्रेवल करते हैं। रेलवे के बहुत से दूसरे कर्मचारी भी जो काम पर जाते हैं इन्हीं ट्रेन्स से ट्रेवल करते हैं। उन लोगों की मांग कि तादाद बढ़ाई जाय, अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि पूना से जो ट्रेन निकलती है वह एक एक और दो दो घटा लेट पहुंचती है या पहले ही लेट चलती है। इस के परिणामस्वरूप लोग ठीक समय पर दफ्तर नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं और उन को बड़ी मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ता है। जब भी इस बारे में प्रश्न पूछा जाता है तो कोई कारण बतला दिया जाता है। एक कारण यह बताया गया था कि चेन पुलिंग होता है इस वास्ते ट्रेन्स लेट होती हैं। किन्तु क्या आप ने इस का पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि चेन-पुलिंग क्यों होता है। इस का आप ने कभी प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। जो लोग देहु और लोनावला नौकरी के लिये आते हैं, बजाय इस के कि उन की सुविधा के लिये और लोकल ट्रेन चलाई जाती, पहले ही जो ट्रेन्स चलती थीं उन में से भी एक कम कर दी गई जिस के परिणामस्वरूप गाड़ियां एक एक और दो दो घटे लेट पहुंचने लगीं। मैं समझता हूं आप को कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिस से उन लोगों को सुविधा हो। ऐसा टाइम-टेबल आप बनायें, जोकि उन को सुविधाजनक हो।

अब मैं बम्बई की लोकल ट्रेन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आप को मालूम होगा कि

बम्बई से बाहर लोग नौकरी के लिये आते हैं और दूसरी जगहों पर भी नौकरी के लिये जाते हैं। उन ट्रेन्स की हालत यह है कि वे एक एक और आध आध घंटा लेट चलती हैं। कभी कभी तो वे पहले ही लेट निकलती हैं और कभी कभी रास्ते में लेट हो कर लेट अपने डेस्टिनेशन पर पहुंचती हैं। ये सर्विस करने वाले लोग हैं और इन की सुविधा का आप को ध्यान रखना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि एक तो इन की तादाद काफी हो और दूसरे ये ठीक समय पर चलें। अगर वे लोग देर से आफिस पहुंचते है तो उन को एबसेंट मार्क कर दिया जाता है और फिर कई परेशानियों का उन को सामना करना पड़ता है। इस के बारे मे बहुत से रिप्रिजेंटेशन किये गये हैं और एक डेपुटेशन मिनिस्टर साहब से भी मिला था लेकिन कोई कदम नही उठाया गया। मैं चाहता हू कि इन लोगों की सुविधा के लिये यह देखा जाना जरूरी है कि ये ट्रेन्स ठीक समय पर चलें।

अब मैं आप की जो प्रेस्टीज ट्रेन है जिस को डेकन मेल कहा जाता है, उस के बारे में कहना चाहूगा। यह ट्रेन पिछले महीने में जबकि मौसम भी अच्छा था तथा कोई दूसरी खराबी भी नही थी एक एक और दो दो घंटे लेट चलती रही। मैं आप को अपना अनुभव बतलाना चाहता हू। १६ तारीख को मैं जब आया तो मुझे पता चला कि यह ढाई घंटे लेट है। यह निकलने के बाद ढाई घंटे लेट बहा गई। बाद में २२ तारीख को जब यहां से डेकन क्वीन छूटी तो भी करीब करीब डेढ़ घटा लेट हो गई। इस का कारण जब मैं ने पूछा तब बताया गया कि रास्ते में गुड्स ट्रेन आ जाती है, लोकल ट्रेन आ जाती है, जिस की वजह से उसे रुकना पड़ता है और वह लेट हो जाती है। पूना से एक गाड़ी छूटती है। मालगाड़ी है। खैर जब वह किरकी से छूटी तो उस में ६१ वीवीज थीं। और इतनी लम्बी गाड़ी वहां से छूटी कि मुझे लगता है कि कल्याण आज तक शायद उस को कोई ऐसा स्टेशन नहीं मिला जोकि उस को साइडिंग दे दे। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि डेक्कन क्वीन डेढ़ घंटा लेट हो गई।

जो मेल ट्रेन हैं उन के लेट हो जाने का दूसरा कारण यह बताया गया कि रेलवे के अधिकारी उन पर ट्रैवल करते हैं। रेलवे मंत्री हों या दूसरे रेलवे अधिकारी हों, उन के लिए स्पेशल कोचेज लगाई जाती हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि बहुत ज्यादा काम होने के कारण उन को स्पेशल कोचेज की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन इन कोचेज को लगाने के लिए हर एक स्टेशन पर आधा आधा घंटा गाड़ी लेट कर दी जाती है। इतनी लेट होने का कारण यह है कि अगर यह कोचेज एंजिन के पास लगाई जाय तो कोयले के उड़ने से बहुत परेशानी होती है और अगर आखीर में लगाई जाय तो धक्के बहुत लगते हैं, साथ ही मिट्टी उड़ने की परेशानी भी होती है। इस लिए अगर किसी स्टेशन पर किसी खास गाड़ी को लगाना होता है तो उस को बीच में लगाने की आवश्यकता होती है। और जब कोच को बीच में लगाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है तो उस की वजह से हर स्टेशन पर गाडी पंद्रह बीस मिनट या आधा घटा लेट हो जाती है। मैं एक दफा बम्बई से आ रहा था। भोपाल में गाड़ी करीब आधा घंटा लेट हो गई। मैं ने वहां पर पूछा कि आखिर गाडी लेट क्यों हो गई है तो मुझे बताया गया कि इस गाड़ी से रेलवे के आफिसर्स जा रहे हैं और उन की कोच को बीच में लगाना है। इस को बीच में लगाने के लिए गाड़ी को साइडिंग में लाना आवश्यक है। साइडिंग मौजूद न होने के कारण गाड़ी आधा घंटा तक खड़ी रही और इस की वहज से गाड़ी लेट हो गई। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में इस दृष्टि से विचार किया जाय कि आज जब हम सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ गवर्नमेंट बनाने

[श्री आप्टर]

जा रहे ह, उस समय हमारी स्थिति क्या है । हमारी स्थिति यह है कि स्पेशल कोच लगाने के लिए गाड़ी को आधा आधा घंटा लेट किया जाता है । यह चीज ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि इस से जनता में फ्रस्ट्रेशन पैदा होता है ।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति एक बार पूना से ट्रैवेल कर रहे थे । बम्बई से उन को पंढरपुर जाना था । उन के लिए बम्बई में कोच लगाना था । हमेशा उस गाड़ी में १२ बोगीज रहती हैं, लेकिन उस दिन १७ बोगीज लगा दी गईं । यह तो कहिये कि घाट पर कोई गड़बड़ नहीं हुई, लेकिन घाट से निकलने के बाद उस की कप रिंग टूट गई और उस के टूट जाने से गाड़ी को ढाई घंटे लेट करना पड़ा । लेकिन इस के बारे में कोई अपनी रिस्पांसिबिलिटी को लेता नहीं है । वहां पर क्वेश्चन का जवाब नहीं दिया जाता है । जब हम अपने राष्ट्रपति को इस तरह से केअरलेसली ट्रीट कर रहे हैं और उन को इस तरह से ट्रैवेल करा रहे हैं तो औरों की सुविधा की ओर कौन ध्यान देगा । इस की ओर कोई नहीं देखता कि १२ बोगियों के बजाय १७ बोगियों के लगाने से गाड़ी डेढ़ दो घंटे लेट हो गई । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से केअरलेसनेस हम को नहीं करनी चाहिये और इस पर बहुत गहराई से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है ।

इसके बाद मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि दीवा में ऐक्सिडेंट हुआ । वहां पर जो डी० एस० रहता है उसका प्रमुख कर्तव्य है कि वहां पर वह तुरन्त जाय । लेकिन मैं ने देखा कि वहां पर भी बहुतलापरवाही है । दीवा में ऐक्सिडेंट हुआ, वहां से टेलिग्राम आया, उसके आते ही डी० एम० को वहां स्पेशल ट्रेन से जाना चाहिये था लेकिन गये वह दूसरे दिन । पूना से सुबह छः बजे जनता एक्सप्रेस चलती है लेकिन जनता एक्सप्रेस में तो वह जा नहीं सकते क्योंकि उन को फर्स्ट क्लास में चलना चाहिए । जनता एक्सप्रेस के बादजब डेकन क्वीन आई तो उस वक्त डी० एस० वहां पर नहीं थे । पंद्रह मिनट तक गाड़ी खड़ी रही और लेट हो गई । उस के बाद गाड़ी चली । उस के चलने के बाद मेसेज आई कि वह अपने घर पर हैं । मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर उन का रास्ते में घर है वहां पर गाड़ी खड़ी कराई गई और जब डी० एस० गाड़ी पर चढ़ चुके तो गाड़ी चलाई गई । यह तो हमारे आफिसर्स की हालत है । जब हम कहते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि इस तरह से बहुत अच्छी तरह काम किया जा रहा है, लेकिन वहां क्या हो रहा है यह कोई नहीं देखता । इसी लिए मैं ने यह दो तीन बातें बताई हैं ।

कुछ महीने हो गये, लोग सफ़र करते थे तो पाते थे कि फर्स्ट क्लास में लाइट भी नहीं है । पैसेन्जरों ने कम्प्लेन्ट किया कि लाइट नहीं है और गाड़ी का समय हो गया और कंडक्टर बेचारा ढूंढ रहा है कि एलेक्ट्रिसिटी वाला कहां है, लेकिन एलेक्ट्रिसिटी वाला कहीं भी नहीं । गाड़ी चलने के टाइम के बाद भी पांच मिनट हो गये । उस के बाद बहुत देर में ढूंढ कर लोग बिजली वाले को लाये और कहा कि इस लाइट को ठीक करो । काम शुरू करने के बाद उस को ठीक करने में आधा घंटा लग गया और गाड़ी इतनी लेट हो गई । मुझे इस बारे में यह कहना है कि जब ट्रेन आती है तो उस को ठीक करने वाला जो स्टाफ है उसका हाजिर होना आवश्यक है । उसको बुलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होनी चाहिये । हर एक जगह यही स्थिति है और इस लिये भी गाड़ियां लेट होती हैं । इसका बहुत खराब प्रभाव पड़ता है, यह मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं ।

मैंने अभी विशेष रूप से यह बात बतलाई थी कि जनता में इन बातों से बहुत फ्रस्ट्रेशन फैल रहा है । इसका खास कारण यह है कि अगर कोई कम्प्लेन्ट करता है तो उस कम्प्लेंट का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया जाता । आज बम्बई

की परिस्थिति ऐसी है कि जगह जगह पर लोकल ट्रेंस चलती हैं, डेकन क्वीन और जनता गाड़ियां चलती हैं उनकी ओर खास ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है। इसी तरह से पूना से लोग बम्बई तक आते हैं, उनका वहां पर समय पर पहुंचना आवश्यक होता है। लेकिन होता यह है कि अक्सर गाड़ियां लेट आती हैं। और लोग समय पर अपने काम पर नहीं पहुंच पाते हैं और उनका समय बहुत खराब होता है। थोड़े दिन पहले मैंने एक डेली पेसेंजर नाम की कहानी पढ़ी थी। उसमें बताया गया था कि कोई एडीटर साहब थे वह हमेशा लोकल ट्रेन से जाते थे अपने गाव को। हमेशा गाड़ी लेट चला करती थी, इसलिये उन्होंने गाड़ी से जाना छोड दिया क्योंकि चार महीने में एक दिन भी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि गाड़ी ठीक समय पर पहुंचे। वह फ्रस्ट्रेट हो गये। इस तरह से छ. महीने हो गये। उसके बाद उहोंने सोचा कि आज चलो पैसेंजर गाड़ी से चलने का ही प्रयत्न करें और पैसेंजर ट्रेन पर बैठ कर ठीक समय पर गाड़ी से अपने गाव आ गये? और पैसेंजरों से पूछने लगे कि आज यह गाड़ी कैसे ठीक टाइम पर आ गई? वहीं पर स्टेशन मास्टर भी खडे थे, उन्होंने उन से पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि नही साहब गाडी ठीक टाइम पर नही आई है, यह २४ घंटे लेट आई है। तो २४, २४ घंटे तक गाड़ी लेट जा सकती है। इस पर मैं समझता हूं अच्छी तरह से विचार होना चाहिये। इस बारे में सोचा जाय और इसको ठीक करने का प्रयत्न किया जाय। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र पढ कर सुनाना चाहता हू, जिससे पता चलेगा कि जनता की रेलों के बारे में क्या राय है

"This Association has to draw your immediate attention to the shabby state of affairs going on in the Central Railway. Once upon a time under the management of G.I.P. Railway this railway was one of the jewels of transportation of this country. Now that it has become the most unreliable organisation. Besides, many times the train services on this Railway, particularly, Bombay Poona section, has been running late to reach destination on and off during the last fifteen days and the passengers are losing confidence over the services."

यह है जनता की राय और इस पर आप को सोचना चाहिये।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Vidya Charan Shukla. I do not find him in the House. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

16 hrs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Sir, this discussion regarding the punctuality of the trains emerges out of the unsatisfactory answers given by the hon. Railway Minister during the Question Hour in the last session. My hon. friend who has spoken before me from this side has dealt with this matter at length. He had taken great pains to collect all the information and has laid before the House certain very interesting facts in their true perspective, exposing how the explanations offered by the Railway Administration from time to time are inconsistent and unimaginative. Without giving proper thought they have been advancing certain hackneyed arguments and explanations which do not hold good when you examine them. I would not like to go into those very facts or even try to multiply the instances of the late running of the trains. It is accepted on all hands that the trains are running late and if I give you another fifteen or twenty examples, it will serve no useful purpose. But I wish to convey that we who are criticising the general late-running of trains are quite aware of the difficulties of the Railway Administration which is working under a great stress and strain in respect of personnel as well as material, track repairs, etc. But

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

while we do not want to be uncharitable in our criticism and we fully appreciate the difficulties of the Railway Administration, we do wish to convey to the Railway Administration that there is a general feeling among the people, for good reasons, that the Railway Administration has not been able to give satisfaction to the people and that the late-running of trains is not excusable. It is definitely a matter which requires serious consideration of all concerned, and most certainly, the Railway Administration in particular. There is no use of trying to find explanations and excuses. Let us go into the real causes and the difficulties and let us see what we can do in the present circumstances.

After these questions, the Railway Administration has taken one step—to extend and change the timings for the running of trains. It is a sort of superficial satisfaction which it wants to give us; it will not help matters or improve them Instead of the train leaving from Delhi to Jaipur at 10.35 p.m., it leaves at 10.15 now and arrives there a little later than before, thus allowing another half an hour or one hour for the Railway Administration. Thus, the late-running of trains, about which there were complaints, was sought to be covered up by the extension of the scheduled timings. These are only superficial methods. If the previous time-tables were based on certain criteria and certain facts, I do not see why they should try to just lay this thin cover to hide the real state of affairs. I wish the Railway Administration to throw some light on this subject. By adopting such methods we do more harm to ourselves because it throws the Railway Administration into a sense of complacency. I would like to know what would be the effect of these extension in timings. Extension of time means less utilisation of the staff and material: it means that the operation cost will be a little higher because of these reasons. What would be the impact of these extensions? I want to know that. Were these extensions in timings justified on any grounds?

I would rather welcome a thorough enquiry into the whole matter. It would be helpful to the Railway Administration if certain people from outside the Railway Administration make a thorough probe into the matter. That will bring a fresh outlook and a sort of a scrutiny which are not otherwise possible for various reasons. I need not go into it but that would be very helpful

We know of certain reasons and I want to appraise the hon. Minister of those reasons. One of the reasons which I have felt is that there is complete lack of co-ordination between the various zonal railways. The Western Railways which are steaming into Delhi are not accorded the same treatment—it is really very funny—as is being given to the Northern Railways steaming into Delhi. I can understand one reason. Perhaps the Delhi Railway Station which is administered by the Northern Railways wants to improve its own performance and give a better account of itself in respect of punctual ty. So, they do not mind if the Western Railway which are steaming in are stopped at the signal or somewhere. It may be justified from a very narrow outlook but it gives a very bad account of the overall situation. It does not end here. I have got numerous instances where lack of co-ordination is exhibited in such a manner that one really fails to understand whether there has been one integrated administration or not. Recently, the timings have been revised in such a manner that the Northern Railways had taken absolutely no notice of the changes made by the Western Railway and stations which used to be served by proper connections before are now no more served by these Railways. I will just give you an example.

For Jodhpur we had previously four connections. Now, we are left only

with two connections from Phulera because the others leave earlier before the trains come in. This lack of co-ordination is there.

I would also like to emphasise the lack of a sense of responsibility on behalf of the officers. When I say this, I also tried to know why it is so. My feeling is that there is generally creeping a slackness all over. It is not only in the particular Railways; it is a general feature. There is a sort of demoralisation among the officers and they feel that they could not be as effective as they ought to be if the Administration is to be efficient.

You will remember, Sir, that I asked a question here about the Conference of the General Managers, held sometime back. I asked the hon. Deputy Minister who was answering the question whether he had discussed any question regarding the enforcement of discipline. He said that he had discussed it, but he will not be able to give that information because it was something confidential and that he will be able to tell me something at a later stage. That is on the record. I do not understand what is the confidential nature of a discussion where we are thinking how to make our officers more effective and how to enforce a better sense of discipline. Until and unless we are able to have a better sense of discipline, until and unless our officers are going to be effective, it will have a double effect. Our officers, some of them are already slack. Others who want to do a little bit of work will also begin to feel irresponsible. They know that there are some difficulties but if they actually try they can get things done. They will also begin to feel, why take all this responsibility and trouble. I think the hon. Minister should tell us now on the floor of this House whether they have given mature consideration to this matter and whether they have been able to find a solution. I think it is now time we should take courage in our hands and stick to certain principles which are so essential for a good administration. I feel, Sir, that we must, as a matter of fact, give all the amenities and all the facilities to the staff, but we must see that the staff works well.

The last point which I wish to urge with all respect to the hon. Minister is that he will do no service to his own administration by throwing himself into complacency and by trying to justify on the floor of the House something which cannot be justified. He must face the facts. I can understand that it is always a natural tendency for every Minister to defend his Ministry and try to give a good account of the Ministry. But if he himself is not fully satisfied and he gives lame excuses and explanations which are untenable and which in the eyes of the public are no good, what happens is that it creates again a great sense of irresponsibility in the minds of officers. It creates a sort of feeling of contempt, I might say, in the minds of the people at large. It is much better that we give proper thought to the whole matter. What is the harm in saying, well, these are our difficulties, these are the reasons why we have not been able to do it, these are the reasons why we have failed in doing it, we wish our officers do much better, we are giving them these directions, we are giving them these facilities and we are making it possible for them to administer in a really efficient manner?

Sir, this is the general feeling in the House. This is the general feeling outside. Everywhere there is a feeling that there is a great deterioration in the Administration in general. The Railways come in for much criticism because they have a direct contact with the people, because we know what happens if something is delayed. If something is delayed in the Secretariat here, people will not come to know about it. But if a train is late by five minutes thousands of people who are travelling by that train feel about the deterioration in the Railway Administration, about the inefficiency of the Railways. We

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

come in direct contact with it. Though this is a good explanation, it is again the reason why we expect the Railway Administration to be much more efficient. They should do everything to give full satisfaction. There is no denying the fact that there is a strong feeling in the minds of the people that the late running of trains is inexcusable and that something really serious must be done to see that we get our trains to run not only punctually, but to run quicker and also punctually in the circumstances as we stand.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): About the late running of trains, I feel this is an inter-connected problem which cannot be isolated into a single pattern. What are the problems that are inter-connected with this aspect of things? When I examine it, to my mind it comes like this. There are at least three primary factors that contribute to the late running of trains. One is the human factor, another is the mechanical factor—I would like to describe it like that—and the third is the attitude of some of the passengers.

About the human factor, when I read the statistical report of the Safety Committee prepared on the Central Railways for the years 1955 to 1957 I found that out of 179 cases of trains passing at danger signal points almost all of them excepting four were due to the failure of human element. That is the primary factor, I would rather say, but it does not dominate over other factors that contribute to the late running of trains, almost in an equal measure.

When I speak of the failure of the human element, Sir, naturally, the things that come to my mind are the temperamental defects, negligence and carelessness on the part of the employees. But there are other factors also. I always find a lack of co-operation between the officials at the top and the workers at the bottom. Somehow or other the officers are converting themselves—not all, of course, but to a large extent—into a class. That is what is happening today in this country. I do not speak of the Railways only; it is reflected in every aspect of our national life. If they have imitated anything, they have imitated only the worst aspect of the Englishmen's life and not the brightest aspect of it. That is the legacy here

Now, for instance, the workers want their unions to be recognised. They want the officers to listen to their problems. But, instead of getting sympathy from the officers, instead of getting some sort of an understanding from the officers, they only get a rebuff from them. That is my experience, Sir, being connected with a Railway Union in the North-East Frontier Railways. When you pull the workers like that, snub them like that or turn a deaf year to their problems, you cannot expect good work from them, because they are also human beings.

About the officers, I find that they take to luxury and go about cruising in the Brahamputra with their wives and a couple of other pretty girls. I have seen that with my own eyes. The Railway Administration is providing so many facilities for the officers. In Pandu, Sir, I have seen officers living in a luxurious atmosphere having electric bulbs attached to their playgrounds while the children of the workers staying within 25 yards from the officers' bungalows are not able to do their lessons for want of kerosene oil.

That is what is happening. That is why I did not like the wording here in the resoultion when it says that it is due to the failure of the railway staff to keep to scheduled times There are reasons for this. I do not want to say that they do not have their defects. They have defects to a certain extent, but there are reasons for that.

Take the question of starting of trains from the starting stations in time Very often it does not. Recently I was travelling from Lumding and the train was to start for Badarpur The train did not start. I tried to find out the reasons Nobody could give me the reasons It took 70 minutes for me to discover that the train was not running according to schedule because of the fact that the train was not till then examined One felt like shouting· "What the hell you had been doing so long from sun-set to 11 00 p m ?" That is my experience This is a factor that has to be taken into account

About the receiving stations, they are not ready to welcome the incoming trains and the trains have to wait outside the signal for a long time It may be for a few minutes, but often it is more than a few minutes The trains usually wait outside the receiving stations and whistle to receive the welcome signal from the station Why is it that the receiving station is not ready in time to receive the incoming train?

There is another element, as I have said, and that is the mechanical element The engines very often fail because most of the engines are in a dilapidated or damaged condition Recently there was a passenger riot at Sealdah about the late arrival of the down local Krishna Nagar train The train arrived late and the employees could not attend their offices It is quite natural for them to get perturbed and there was a riot I remember what the driver of the engine told the press-reporter He said very significant things I find this not only very significant but also very illuminating He told the press-reporter like this

"It is a vicious circle; you cannot blame anybody If passengers are impatient, it is because of the irregular running of trains. For failure of engines which disrupts the services several factors are necessary But the drivers who have no hand in it have to face the music"

He pulled out his sola hat and showed that there were several marks on it, because these passengers pelted stones and damaged his hat

Then this driver took the press-reporter to the repairing shed and there he showed the engine All the pipes in the engine were leaking He said that there were six or seven items of defects which had to be repaired The repairing shed did not have the time to repair all of them, and in fact the railway engine had to go on the rails and perform its services with certain defects still remaining there and without any repairs whatsoever This is what happens

I can understand one thing, namely, the calamities like monsoons and floods damaging bridges and all that That is what very often comes before this House for consideration. But what about other countries. In other countries they have an aim before them The administrations there have an aim before them Possibly, if necessary, they would like to split the second in order to be punctual Here we do not have any aim If there is late-running of trains in western countries, that is due to certain natural calamities, the lines might be blocked by fogs and snowfalls and all that But in our country there are natural calamities and the people have accommodated themselves to the natural calamities If the trains run late, they are sometimes due to natural calamities like floods or monsoons—might be as Feroze Gandhi has pointed out marriages but marriage is not a natural calamity—and people do not object to such natural calamities whatsoever, because they have accepted them as they are.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Hem Barua: I shall be very brief. There is another thing that I want to say. Our trains have lost their virility. Phycho-analysts are of the opinion that when a man dreams of a journey by train, that shows his virility. Recently I have engaged in reading a monumental book by Fosco Maraini—*Secret Tibet*. I find a passage there about the railways. These are very beautiful words and that is why I want to quote them:

> "What could be more virile, more youthful and crazy than a train hurling through stations and plunging through mountains in a headlong, exciting clatter of metal, with the sensation of irresistible power and will"?

Somehow or other, I find that our trains have lost their irresistible power and will, because of the dilapidated and damaged engines. Whenever our people—a man here or there—dreams of a railway journey, possibly, he does not show any sign of virility; it shows his fear or apprehension. There is reference to the clatter of metal in that quotation. But when our metals clatter, there is also the apprehension of the locomotive or the engine running off the rails, creating damage to passengers and resulting in accidents and all that.

There are so many problems, and that is why I agree entirely with Shri Feroze Gandhi when he said that there should be some enquiry into the matter; they are trying to camouflage the entire thing by all sorts of statements, just in order to defend themselves because this combative instinct or the instinct of self-defence is the primary instinct of human beings. Instead of playing on that or trying to defend one's own position by all sorts of camouflaged statements, I would rather very much welcome the Minister to pay attention to this problem, and as suggested by Shri Feroze Gandhi, to hold an enquiry into the late-running of trains and try to improve matters not only for the well-being of the Railway Ministry or the administration but also for the well-being of the travelling population at large.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, I am very grateful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this very interesting debate and I am very grateful to them for very useful suggestions which they have made; suggestions which are worth taking up will certainly receive due consideration.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: You appoint a Committee; you will find out everything.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: At the outset, I wish to say that I will not try to say that there is no unpunctual running of trains.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You cannot say that. Everybody knows it. How can you?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I will not try and defend it. It will be our constant endeavour to try and improve matters, but I would seek the indulgence of the House and request the Members to listen to some of our difficulties. The hon. Members have given various reasons why trains are not running punctually. They have also tried to prove how the reasons advanced by us are not the correct reasons, and that perhaps there are some other reasons besides the reasons that are given out. I shall conceal nothing and I shall place the true picture of our railways very frankly before this House so that the hon. Members are in a position to judge the things dispassionately.

In the figures which I shall give later on, I will be dealing with the calendar years 1955, 1956, 1957 and up

to October, 1958. Some hon. Members said that the Indian railways should fix definite targets up to which they should run their trains in relation to punctuality. The House is aware that the Estimates Committee have laid down the targets. The Estimates Committee fixed the following targets. For all trains, they fixed a target of 90 per cent. punctuality. For mail and express trains, they have fixed a target of 85 per cent. For electric suburban trains, they fixed a target of 95 per cent. and for other passenger trains they have laid down a target of 90 per cent. The Railway Ministry have accepted these targets. It is quite true that we have not been able to come up to these targets fully on all the sections. In some cases we are very near the targets.

I have no hesitation in admitting that there has been certain deterioration in the performance of trains on the broad gauge.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): What is the percentage of improvement?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I shall give the figures in relation to all the trains on the broad gauge. The punctuality has come down from 77.3 per cent. in 1955 to 75.3 per cent. in 1958.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: This could be misleading. In 1952-53 it had reached 82 per cent., and since then it has dropped. You are taking two years where the drop is only 0.8 per cent.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am going to substantiate the point. I would also admit that the deterioration in the mail and express trains has been more marked, and it has fallen from 69.4 per cent. in 1955 to 66 per cent. in 1958. This is the deterioration in regard to the broad gauge.

I was surprised when some hon. Members said that there was great deterioration in the operation and punctuality of metre gauge trains. That, I beg to submit, is not correct. On the contrary, on the metre gauge sections, there has been a steady progress. In the year 1955, the punctuality figures for all metre gauge trains was 74.2 per cent and in 1958, it is 80.8 per cent. This certainly does not show any deterioration.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The published figures by the Railway Board seem to be quite different from what the hon. Minister says. I am reading from the *Indian Railways* 1956-57 where the figures are given year by year. From 83.57 per cent. in 1952-53 it has dropped to 74.52 per cent. in 1956-57. I would like to know from where the hon. Deputy Minister is giving the figures.

Mr. Chairman: It appears that the periods of comparison are different.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon. Member has given the figures for a certain period. I am giving the figures for a later period.

Regarding the metre gauge trains, my hon. friend, Shri Tiwary, made out a case as if there was absolute chaos on the North-Eastern Railway and no trains run to time.

Shri Tangamani: What about mail and express trains?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I would give the latest figures I have got, *viz.*, for the month of October, 1958.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What was the position in August, 1958?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The punctuality figures of the mail or express trains on the Nort-Eastern Railway are: 55.7 per cent. in October 1957 and 80.5 per cent. in October, 1958. For November, I can inform the House that the figure is even better. One very prominent Member of this House returned recently after travelling in a section of the North-Eastern Railway and he came and congratulated the

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

hon. Railway Minister on the punctuality performance of the trains on the North-Eastern Railway.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: A reply to a starred question in November says that in August, the figure came down to 39 per cent. for mail and express trains.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: If it is so, I am glad to see that in two months it has risen from 39 per cent. to 80.5 per cent.

On the metre gauge section of suburban trains in the Secundrabad and Madras Divisions the punctuality figures are 92.1 per cent. This is very near the target which has been fixed by the Estimates Committee.

Hon. Members have given various causes for late running of trains. I would also like to come out perhaps with the oft-repeated causes, which were not accepted by my hon. friend, Shri Feroze Gandhi. The causes responsible for late running of trains can be divided under three heads: operational causes, seasonal causes and other causes.

Taking the first cause, namely, operational cause, the reason why there has been deterioration in punctuality of trains is that there has been a very heavy increase in the goods traffic. That means on the same section, we have to run a much greater number of goods trains. To give some idea, in 1948-49, the goods train miles were 4,03,75,000 miles. In 1957-58, it has increased to 6,28,62,000 train miles. Taking the index of 1948-49 as 100, the increase in the year 1957-58 in train miles alone has been to the extent of 155.7 per cent. So, it has increased very considerably. The increase in the case of metre gauge trains is even more. Taking the index of 1948-49 as 100, in 1957-58, it has risen to 166.5 per cent. There has also been a great increase in the density of traffic. On a particular section in the year 1938, the train miles per running track mile per day on the broad gauge was 13.8, whereas in 1957-58 it has risen to 20.1. In 1947, the figure was 14·1. It stands to reason that if there are more trains running on one particular section, then we have to carry much heavier traffic and a much larger number of passengers. The other facilities have to be increased accordingly. I might say here that the density of passenger traffic has increased by over 300 per cent. which means the number of passengers travelling on the railways has increased by over 300 per cent.

16.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In train miles, the increase is 106 and odd per cent.

As the tempo of the Plan is developing, we are constantly faced with the problem of carrying more and more goods traffic. As production increases more and more, we have to carry all the traffic. So, more trains are necessary. At the same time, the population of our country is increasing very rapidly. Naturally, that also affects the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Family planning comes in.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I suggest that the hon. Minister should confine himself to the arguments advanced by the railways, which we have refuted, and see how things stand? Why bring in new things?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There are some other arguments, which I want the hon. Members to consider. On the one side, there is a constant demand for the running of more goods trains. On the other side, there is need for running of more and more passenger trains. Then, there is a constant demand from all quarters of this hon. House that the

kisans must be given facilities to tour round the country. So kisan specials must be run. Then, the students must see the various development works in the country.

Shri Hem Barua: Is that not a lame excuse—excuse about special trains for kisans and students?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the opinion of the hon. Member it may be lame; but it would be good in the opinion of others.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There is a constant demand for running of more and more trains. This creates more density and more congestion on the track. Suppose there are two trains running either way on one section, that—two trains from either would entail four crossings; at four places, the trains will have to cross each other. That means that there will be a certain amount of detention of the trains. Suppose we introduce one more train either way. In that case, the detentions would not be at six places but nine places. The trains will have to be detained at nine different places. If we have to increase it by one more, then there will be 16 crossings.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: But don't you make some allowance for all that in the time-table?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: Our main difficulty is that the capacity of the track is limited and all our main line tracks are working more or less to saturation point. The only remedy is that either the track must be doubled or it must be electrified. These are steps which naturally take time.

As the House is aware, a few months back we used to have constant complaints that passengers have assaulted the railway employees between Howrah and Burdwan and that they have taken law in their own hands. Another thing is that if a particular train is late at one station, both the trains will have to be help up. Now, if one train is first allowed to pass, the passengers of the other train will come and sit on the track asking "why should that train pass first and not this train?". These were the difficulties which we were facing and the House was naturally perturbed. Then we electrified the railway line between Howrah and Burdwan, etc. a distance of 88 miles. I have recently been there and I have seen how happy the people are. Trains are running very punctually. They are maintaining the figure of 90 per cent. punctuality. There is no over-crowding, which was so intense at that time, because with electrification we are running more trains. Where we were running 90 trains we are now running something like 110 trains. But it cannot be done overnight. Further, it is a very expensive business. A lot of material is imported and we have to cut the coat according to the cloth. We have to function within the amount that is given to us.

Shri Hem Barua: Cutting the sherwani.

Shri U. L. Patil (Dhulia): What about the late running on branch lines? Will you believe me when I say that on the Dhulia-Chalisgaon Branch line punctuality is not even one per cent.?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : मेरी भी शिकायत है कि जहां ब्राच-नेलाइ है, जहा पर गाडिया पवचुअली चलाई जा सकती है, वहा पर भी कर्मचारियो की ढिलाई की वजह से गाडिया देर से चलती है। इसका कोई उत्तर मत्री जी ने नही दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो वह उत्तर दे रहे है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : हम खाली उत्तर नहीं हम कार्य चाहते है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं सिर्फ़ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां ब्रांच लाइनें हैं और जहां गाड़ियों के चलने में कोई ढिलाई है, अगर आनरेबल मेम्बर मुझ को बतायेंगे तो मैं पूरी कोशिश करूंगा कि वे गाड़ियां ठीक टाइम पर चलें।

What I was submitting was that in order to cope with this great increase in the goods traffic and the great increase in the number of passengers we are busy either with doubling the line somewhere or electrifying the line somewhere or creating more line capacity works or remodelling the yards. Signalling also has an important bearing on the operation of trains. Wherever the intensity is very very high we have automatic signal system.

My hon. friend, Shri Feroze Gandhi, said that the standard of signalling was low on certain main lines. We are taking steps to improve the standard of signalling.

While I am on the subject of signalling, I may refer to what one hon. Member—I think it was Shri Feroze Gandhi—said about the late departure of the Kalka Mail by several hours. That is a very regrettable thing. I remember that very night one hon. Member of this House rang me up from the Railway Station at one o'clock.

Shri Hem Barua: 1 a.m. or 1 p.m.?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I immediately found out the cause of it.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Mrs. Swaminathan is in the Rajya Sabha and not in the Lok Sabha.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No. This was another hon. Member from the Opposite Benches.

The reason was that we were improving the signalling equipment. We were overhauling lever frames in two cabins of Delhi West. Overhauling of lever frames of cabins was taken in hand on the 2nd October (*Interruption*).

I would like hon. Members to first listen to this and then appreciate our difficulties. The overhauling of lever frames of two cabins was taken in hand on th 2nd October. This was the first day when normal cabin inter-locked system of working at this extremely busy nerve centre was suspended. Eight temporary *gumtis* were set up and 32 additional Station Masters and other staff had been posted at various points as required by the temporary working instructions specially framed to ensure safe train working. All facing and trailing points had to be padlocked—and there are hundreds of them in Delhi yards—for train movements during the time of heavy grouping of important trains. The fact that one train had arrived 2 hours and 32 minutes late resulted in further difficulty as this was running out of the path of a number of other important trains. The yard was dislocated. Unfortunately, during this difficult per od two coal cranes also failed in the loco shed, thus delaying the coaling of shunting and train engines. These are some of the difficulties.

When signalling equipment fails each train has to be piloted. There are so many different points. Each point has to be set. An A.S.M. has to be posted on that point for this purpose. It has to be padlocked. That train has to be got safely through and then another train has to be brought in safely. All this is inevitable in the process of improvement. I know it is very annoying. We are trying to make it as painless as possible.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The pain is increasing.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This is inevitable in the process of improvement. I have no doubt that when we have completed all these works, our

trains will run very punctually and our passengers will be as happy as those on the Howrah-Burdwan section. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a continuous chain; we should not worry about it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In the process of improvement, the timings are deteriorating very considerably; not in places where lines are made, but where no work is being done.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: My time is very limited, Sir.

As I said, there has been a very phenomenal increase in the volume of passenger traffic.

An Hon. Member: It has decreased recently.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Taking the index of the year 1938-39 as 100, in the year 1957-58, it was 306: over 300 per cent. increase in the number of passengers. On the metre gauge, the index had increased from 100 in 1938-39 to 210. The passenger train miles have not increased in the same proportion. Taking 1938-39 as 100, the passenger train miles in 1957-58 are only 106.9. Hon. Members will appreciate that on the one hand, passenger traffic is increasing immensely—it has multiplied by 300 per cent.—and on the other, the passenger train miles, the trains that we have been able to add up so far has increased from 100 to 106.9. That is the index of train miles. On the metre gauge, the position is somewhat better. Taking the year 1938-39 as 100, the number of passengers in 1957-58 was 210.5, whereas the index number of train miles has increased from 100 to 127. The situation in the metre gauge section is better. I refute and I deny what my hon. friend Pandit D. N. Tiwary said on the metre gauge section.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: From this very point, are we to understand that because of the additional number of crossings, the time for the crossing is to be taken over and above the time given in the time table?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Every crossing adds to the detention and difficulties on lines which are fully saturated already. That was the point that I was trying to make.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members have put it to the hon. Minister that these things can be considered when preparing the time table. The Railways have got sufficient experience of what the difficulties actually are. These may be taken into account when the time table is being prepared and a latitude given there so that time may not be lost.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It was considered also. A train that has to start at 5 o'clock starts at 2 o'clock and reaches late.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister may be allowed to proceed uninterrupted.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I will give just one illustration regarding the G. T. Express. The distance from here to Madras is over 1300 miles. Out of that, in spite of all our efforts, there are still 1200 miles of single line track between Delhi and Madras. Constant work on the improvement of the track and remodelling of yards is going on throughout the line. We take one block section, we include that in the time-table. In between the period, we start work on another. That cannot be taken. So, there is constant activity, and hon. Members who travel from here either south or east or west would observe the activity like a beehive on the railway tracks. We are all busy trying to improve things.

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

Another thing which militates against punctuality is the over-aged stock that we have to keep in service. The position today is that on the broad gauge we have to maintain 29.82 per cent. of over-aged locomotives and 36.14 per cent. of coaches. On the metre gauge the number of over-aged locomotives is 19.35 per cent., and coaches 18.7 per cent. We would very much like to get rid of this over-aged stock because it is a constant headache to us. An engine which is over-aged is giving constant trouble. It is breaking down. There are engine failures, but we must run the trains. We are faced with the situation where either we have got to keep the old stock in service and run trains anyhow, or run no trains. That is the situation on certain sections that we are faced with. That is why we are forced to maintain a high percentage of over-aged stock in service.

We are also trying to see, under the constant urge of this House, that we should not waste our money in purchasing things from abroad which we can manufacture at home. Luckily we are almost self-sufficient in locomotives and in coaches. We are trying to produce these in our own country. That is why we are not importing from abroad. For one thing, we are very short of foreign exchange, and we are trying to conserve that, with the result that we are trying to make even old locomotives work somehow or other in spite of difficulties.

Another great difficulty which the railways have to face, which is connected with this over-aged stock, are the engine failures. In the year 1957 there were 1,624 cases of engine failures, roughly about 135 cases of engine failures every month. These engine failures are mainly due to the old condition of stock. I would also like to take the House into confidence As I am not trying to conceal anything. I would say that a large number of these failures are due to the poor quality of coal that the railways are getting. We have taken up this matter with the sister Ministry. At present we are getting coal from the Coal Commissioner. We have already taken steps so that the railways may be allowed to make their own arrangements to obtain coal from collieries which produce first grade coal, and also for the proper inspection of coal, we are thinking of setting up a coal inspectorate at Dhanbad. That matter has already been accepted by the sister Ministry and arrangements are going ahead with the setting up of a coal inspectorate of railways so that we can at least go and inspect the coal that is going to come to us.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: All these measures are not going to improve punctuality. It will further deteriorate because of the general inefficiency of the railways which you refuse to accept.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Another cause has been the signal and control failures.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It is surprising that the Deputy Minister has not answered even a single point that I had raised.

17 hrs.

Shri Asar: He has not also answered my question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: All these things were there when the trains were punctual.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am very glad that a number of hon Members in this House have focussed attention on the growing indiscipline among the staff and other workers on the railways. That is a thing that has been disturbing the minds of the Ministers, the Railway Board and the people who are in charge of train operations. I know of certain instances where the inquiry committees have reported that station masters al-

most felt paralysed because of the fear of the class IV staff there All that I can say is that we are determined that indiscipline will not be tolerated in any form, and I would request all the Members of this House to help us restore discipline of a very high order

Some hon. Members compared the punctuality of trains in Japan and Russia and Germany with the punctuality of our trains. I have not been lucky enough to go to Germany or to Russia But I did spend a few days in Japan, and on one day, I went and met the president of the Japanese railways It was just a courtesy call that I paid, and I asked him 'How do you tackle your ticketless travelling problem?' He gazed at me very blankly and asked me 'What do you mean?' I said "I am referring to those people who do not buy any tickets and who travel without tickets" He said 'Such a thing never happens on our railways It is unheard of Then, I asked him 'How do you tackle the persons who pull chains?' He said, 'These things never happen on our railways'

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Because there is no chain

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The discipline amongst the workers and also amongst the general population there is so high. I am hoping that it will be a good day for us when our workers and our general public are as well-disciplined as these people are

All that I can say is that I would request the hon Members of this House to instil a sense of discipline amongst our workers. Many a time, the workers are incited. Often, the question is raised here, 'Oh, the officers behave like lords, and they look down upon the staff'.

Shri Hem Barua: Of course, they do that.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I beg to submit that that distinction is wearing off on the railways, and the less of interference there is with our workers from outside, the more efficiently will our railways work (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. At least, there should be some discipline here

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I was really amazed when a responsible Member of the House like Sarn A. K Gopalan said that the staff were punished for making suggestions

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Would the Deputy Minister allow me to place before him all the facts so that he can understand them and then give his judgment? I had not explained when I had spoken, because I had no time

Mr Deputy-Speaker. If the hon Member had no time then, then how could he expect to have time now?

Shri A K. Gopalan: I had no time then Otherwise, I would have explained the position I shall prove it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The hon Member may wait for some other opportunity

Shri A. K Gopalan: Then, let the Minister also wait for some other opportunity

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Some more time should be given for this discussion because there are so many things to be said

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall we start the debate again?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan. I would like to inform my hon friend, Shri A. K. Gopalan, that we have set up committees on every railway where suggestions from workers are invited

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

Many of those suggestions are accepted and they are given rewards.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The reward is punishment

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Some useful suggestions have been given to us. We have accepted those suggestions. All credit to the workers who have given those suggestions (*Interruptions*).

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I have given several ideas.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): Decentralisation of power may be one of the remedies.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is already decentralised.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur referred to the lack of co-ordination between zones and pointed out how discrimination was shown against trains coming from another zone.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: That is a fact.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is not quite a fact. The real position is that at a station the reception facilities—the number of platforms—are limited.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: But they give priority to the trains of their own zone and not to others.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: When trains are coming in at almost at the same time....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Even when trains come at different times, discrimination is there

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: ....some trains are stopped at the outside signals. It might happen that one day one train from one zone is held up and another day another train from another zone is held up. But the difficulty is not the lack of co-ordination but lack of reception facilities.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: It is wrong. Trains from the same zone are held up. I say it repeatedly.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): Mathura and Bhopal.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: And Kanpur. I wrote several letters and there has been no response.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: With these words, I would again say that we in the Railway Ministry are not satisfied with the punctuality of trains. We are trying to improve it.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: They are not doing anything.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We seek the indulgence of the House. I placed before them the main difficulties that stand in the way. We are trying to improve matters by doubling lines, by electrification and all those other methods, and I hope the situation will improve.

17.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 3rd December, 1958.

[*Tuesday, 2nd December*, 1958.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . . 2529—65

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
453	Natural Gas in Assam	2529—33
454	National Museum of India	2533—35
455	Foreign Classics	2535-36
456	Indian students abroad	2536—43
458	University Teachers	2543—45
459	Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki,	2545-46
460	West German Government Scholarships	2546—49
462	India Office Library	2549—52
463	Additional Secretaries	2552—55
464	Rural Education Committee	2555—57
466	World Bank Report on Indian Economy	2557—60
467	Hindi Teleprinters	2560—63
468	Setting up of Steel Re-rolling Mills.	2563—65

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 2566—2640

S Q No		
461	Higher Technological Institute at Madras	2566-67
465	Optical Glass	2567
469	Decimal Coinage	2567-68
470	Sunali-Pokhra Road	2568
471	Copper Pyrites in Mysore	2568-69
472	Corruption	2569
473	Bank Advances	2569-70
474	Integrated Neyveli Project	2570
475	Imported Locomotives	2570
476	Steel Re-Rolling Mills in Madhya Pradesh	2571
477	Water Supply in Delhi	2571-72
478	Free and Compulsory Primary Education	2572-73
479	Artificial Porcelain Teeth	2573
480	Separation of Judiciary from Executive	2574
481	Basic Education	2574-75
482	Leave Travel Concession for Industrial workers	2575
483	Folk Songs	2575-76
484	School of Town and Country Planning	2576
485	Hindu Religious Institutions	2576
486	University Grants Commission	2577
487	Seizure of Indian Currency	2577-78

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S Q No.	Subject	Columns
488	Gandhi Bhawans	2578
489	Bose Board of Inquiry	2578-79
490	Jet Engines	2579-80
491	Revision of List of Scheduled Castes and Tribes	2580
492	Devanagari Script	2581
493	Central Pool of Scientists and Technologists	2581-82
494	Electric Crematorium	2582
U S Q No.		
706	Radio Ceylon's Commercial Service	2583
707	Fire in Military Stores	2583-84
708	Privy Purses	2584
709	Emoluments of Government Employees	2584
710	State Bank of India	2584-85
711	Technical Personnel of Coal Mines	2585
712	Social Welfare Centres	2585-86
713	Untouchability	2586-87
714	Tribal Areas of Bombay	2587
715	Illicit Distilleries in Delhi	2588
716	Oil Drilling in Bombay State	2588
717	Lignite Deposits in Kerala	2588-89
718	Untouchability	2589
719	Engineering College at Jorhat	2589-90
720	Armed Forces Benevolent Fund	2590
721	Social Welfare Centres in U P	2590-91
722	N C C in U P	2591
723	Development of Education in Uttar Pradesh	2592
724	Social Education	2592-93
725	Visitors to Jammu and Kashmir	2593
726	Election Petitions	2593
727	Birth Centenary of Tagore	2594
728	Jama Masjid in Delhi	2594
729	University Laboratories	2594-95
730	Income-tax Instalments	2595
731	Mining Engineers	2596-97
732	Regional and State Boards of Technical Education.	2598-99
733	Coal Price Revision Committee	2599-2600

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
734	Rural Higher Institutions	2600-01
735	Budha Parinirvana Jayanti Memorial	2601
736	Production in Bharat Electronics Private (Ltd.), Bangalore	2601-02
737	Prisons in Himachal Pradesh	2602-03
738	Rehabilitation of Families of war victims	2603
739	Naval Expansion Programme	2603
740	National Coal Development Corporation	2504
741	All India Petroleum Technological Institute	2604
742	Separate High Court Benches for Labour Appeals.	2604-05
743	Demands of Delhi Cantonment Board Teachers	2605
744	Diploma Institutions	2605-06
745	Iron Ore Deposits in Narnaul	2606
746	U. P. S. C. Examination Centres.	2606
747	Grants for Sports	2607
748	Bharat Scouts and Guides	2607-08
749	Non-Student Youth Clubs and Centres	2608
750	Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare	2608-09
751	Technical Institutions	2609-10
752	Compilation of Gazetteers	2610-11
753	Roads in Lahaul and Spiti Areas	2611-12
754	Income-tax Arrears	2612
755	Low-shaft Furnace Pilot Plant	2612-13
756	All India Service of Engineers	2613
757	Defence College	2613
758	Foreign Grants to Universities	2614
759	Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Kerala	2614
760	Oriya Drama	2614-15
761	Central Institute of Indology	2615
762	Australian Cricket Team	2615
763	World Petroleum Conference	2615-16
764	Consulting Engineers for Durgapur Steel Plant	2616
765	Naval Exercises	2616-17
766	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research	2617
767	Reclassification of Backward Classes.	2617-18
768	Discretionary funds	2618
769	Indian citizenship	2618
770	Purchase of Anti-Submarine Frigates	2619
771	Smuggled Gold seized in Bikaner.	2619
772	Appointment of S.D. O's in Tripura	2619-20
773	Seizure of currency notes	2620
774	Recruitment to services	2620-21
775	Military truck accidents	2621-22
776	Foreign Exchange for West Indies Cricket Team	2622
777	Staff with Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs	2622-23
778	Service Continuity and Probation Period Rules	2623
779	Gold smuggling	2624
780	Welfare Extension projects in Orissa	2624
781	Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad.	2624-25
782	Delhi Public Library	2625-25
783	Tribal Areas	2626
784	Adimjati Technical Institute	2626
785	National Advisory Council for the Education of the Handicapped	2627
786	Handcarts and wheel barrows for Scavengers	2627
787	Primary Education	2628
788	Delhi Basic School Teachers	2628-29
789	Insurance	2629
790	Effective use of indigenous materials.	2929-30
791	Muslim Immigrants	2630-31
792	Iron Ore Deposits in Punjab	2631-32
793	Cheap Editions of Books	2632-33
794	Annual National Art Exhibition	2633
795	Petroleum Products	2633-34
796	Class IV Employees of Armed Forces Headquarters	2634—36

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
797	Development of Lansdowne Landour and Chakrata Cantonments	2636—37
798	Engineering Diploma	2637-38
799	Coal for Delhi	2638
800	Corruption cases	2639
801	Central Government Servants	2639
802	Acquisition of land in Lunej	2639-40
803	Delhi Police	2540

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . 2641—44

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri Ram Sewak Yadav and Arjun Singh Bhadauria regarding the situation arising out of the alleged failure of the Government of India to take action on the resolutions passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for increase in the price of sugarcane .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 2544—46

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Indian Delegation to the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Second Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Finance Corporation .

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 896 dated the 1st October, 1958, as corrected by Notification No. G.S.R. 1059 dated the 8th November, 1958, under sub-section (2) of Section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 making certain amendments to the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Rules, 1957.

(3) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each :—

(i) Supplementary statement No. II. — Fifth Session, 1958 of Second Lok Sabha.

(ii) Supplementary statement No. XI. — Fourth Session 1958 of Second Lok Sabha.

(iii) Supplementary statement No. XIII. — Third Session, 1957 of Second Lok Sabha.

(iv) Supplementary statement No. X. — Fifteenth session, 1957 of First Lok Sabha.

(4) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1095 dated the 22nd November 1958 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 making certain amendments to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 .

(5) A copy of each of the following Notification under Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G. S. R. No. 954 dated the 18th October, 1958

(ii) G. S. R. No. 955 dated the 18th October, 1958

(iii) G. S. R. No. 1016 dated the 1st November 1958

(iv) G.S.R. No. 1017 dated the 1st November, 1958

(v) G S.R. No. 1019 dated the 1st November, 1958

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . 2646-47

Thirty-Second Report was adopted

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . 2647—2713

Further clause-by-clause consideration of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill as reported by the Joint Committee was resumed. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

DISCUSSION RE LATE RUNNING OF TRAINS 2713—80

Pandit D. N. Tiwary raised a discussion on the late running of trains and failure of Railway staff to keep to Scheduled timings, the Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) replied to the debate and the discussion was concluded.

COLUMNS

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1958.—

Further clause-by-clause consideration of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee and passing of the Bill and also consideration and passing of the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation